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ATLANTA.

A Battle Before Atlanta on Friday.

RESULTS THUS FAR FAVORABLE.

Our Siege Guns Bearing on the City.

THE PLACE PARTIALLY AFIRE.

The Contest Still Progressing on Saturday.

A SAD LOSS TO OUR ARMS.

Death of the Great Soldier, Major-Gen. McPherson.

Details of Movements Preliminary to the Battle.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24—10 P. M.

Official dispatches of another battle before Atlanta, fought on Friday, were received by the authorities last night. At the time of sending the dispatch the contest was still going on, but the results, so far as developed, were favorable. A position had been gained from which SHERMAN was able to bring his siege guns to bear on the city. Extensive fires were raging within its limits as though the rebels were burning stores, &c.

During this engagement Gen. MCPHERSON was killed. This sad report it was at first hoped might prove unfounded, but it has been fully confirmed. In this brilliant young officer the country loses one of its ablest Generals. Gen. GRANT has always placed the very highest estimate on his talent, and after the Vicksburgh campaign addressed him a letter, in which he stated that after SHERMAN, no man in his army had rendered him such service, and done so much for the success of the campaign as he.

Gen. McPherson's Death—A Battle on Friday—Fighting Still Going On.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 23.

Major NORCROSS, local Paymaster at Chattanooga, telegraphs Major ALLEN, Chief Paymaster here, that Major-Gen. MCPHERSON was killed yesterday before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 23.

A private dispatch received by a relative of Gen. MCPHERSON in this city last night, dated near Atlanta, July 23, announces that that gallant officer was killed in battle the day previous, and that his remains would be sent home in charge of members of his staff.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

The latest official dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN represent repeated fighting, and give the circumstances attending the death of Gen. MCPHERSON, who fell in battle in the severe contest of Friday.

Gen. Hooker's Corps—Movements of the Army up to July 18—Kenesaw Mountain—Marietta—Chattahoochee River.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, Ga., Monday, July 18, 1864.

The first act of the grand drama which SHERMAN has been performing this Summer has been played. The Chattahoochee has been reached by the Army of the West. The curtain rests upon the stage, while the actors pause to take breath and arrange their costumes for the inauguration of Act II.—the struggle for Atlanta—which the distant booming of cannon announces is a-out to begin. That it will be prolific of battle scenes and bloody encounters none can doubt who reflect upon the importance of the position to be wrested from the foe.

Thus far Gen. SHERMAN's campaign has been mainly marked by irregular conflicts, prolonged skirmishing, by arduous marches, flanking operations, and the advance and attack of certain corps to conceal and protect the movements of others. Although the army has frequently been in line of battle and sometimes engaged for a week at a time in heavy skirmishing, if we except "Resaca" of the 14th and 15th of June, no general engagement has been fought between the opposing armies. But our columns have arrived at last at the river beaind which the enemy has all along boasted that his main defence would be made. We are now so close to the city of Atlanta that the decisive conflict cannot be delayed much longer. If the army moves at all beyond the river, the north bank of which is now its line, it will be a movement characterized by very heavy fighting.

In a previous letter the prediction was ventured that the most obstinate resistance to be encountered by our army, prior to crossing the Chattahoochee, would be in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain. Since that was written the position indicated has been occupied and maintained by JOHNSTON for two weeks against the most determined efforts of our combined armies. It was not without a severe struggle that he was driven from Pine Knob, where, on the 14th, 15th and 16th ults., Gen. HOOKER, with his invincible corps, fought with great bravery. Gen. GRANT's division was chiefly engaged, losing 519 men in killed and wounded. The attack was continued until the desired position was attained, and the enemy retreated. On the 17th other divisions came to the active assistance of the heroic division which Gen. GRANT had handled with so much ability. The enemy was forced back through successive lines of works until the 20th, when Kenesaw and its adjacent ridges presented their stern front, bristling with guns and bayonets, to prevent the further progress of the hitherto triumphant army.

Kenesaw Mountain is a huge, isolated, double hill, rising boldly out of a country of almost uninterrupted forest-covered ridges—themselves of no mean elevation. In these ridges consist the peculiar adaptation of the country for defensive purposes. Aided by military science, they have been made by rebel engineering absolutely impregnable to direct assault. All the works I have seen partake of the same character. They consist of long lines of rifle-pits, elaborately constructed with good revetments of logs or facines, and are well drained. These lines following the crests of the ridges, are occasionally broken by forts constructed on the most commanding elevations. The flanks are always well protected by strong forts. The woods in front of an intrenchment are generally cut down, so as to form an impenetrable abattis. When their lines cross open fields, they are fully guarded by rows of sharpened stakes, driven firmly in the ground, at an angle calculated to impale a horse or man running upon them, and too closely set to permit of passage between. The villainous *chevaux de frize*, is also freely used, particularly on roads where our cavalry are expected to charge. This precaution is altogether unnecessary, as it is a well-known fact that we have no cavalry to hurl on rebel works. All we have are required to defend the flanks and rear. Even in the construction of advanced works for skirmishers, the enemy seem to have bestowed time and care. Their forts and lines of intrenchments partake more of the aspect of permanent fortifications than field works for temporary use. The enemy has been driven from them by the flanking process which has been adopted by Gen. SHERMAN with so much success as to earn for him the suggestive appellation of "The Great Flanker."

I will not attempt to record a detailed account of the many assaults and conflicts that occurred between the two armies in the protracted struggle in front of Kenesaw. Suffice it to say that for two weeks Gen. SHERMAN vainly attempted this hill by direct assault. On the 27th of June a general attack was ordered, and in pursuance thereof the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps engaged the enemy's lines near the base of the mountain with great spirit, but could not drive them beyond their breastworks. During the battle, a furious cannonade was kept up on the mountain, enveloping its top and sides in the smoke of exploding shells. The other corps were in readiness to charge the moment the effort should show signs of success. But the attack was not a success, and soon developed the strong position of the foe, proving it to be folly to throw away lives in attempting to dislodge him by assault.

Gen. SHERMAN then turned his attention to other means, and applied to them his never-failing receipt for obstinacy—a flank movement. Supplies were replenished at Big Shanty, the new depot. Preparation was made to pass the entire army to the enemy's rear. As the movement contemplated would, if JOHNSON's lines did not fall back, necessarily leave the railroad at his mercy, the depot was ordered back to Alatoona Bridge. A strong column, SCHOFIELD's I believe, was sent westward on JOHNSTON's left, and on the 2d of July other corps followed. During the night of July 2d the enemy was ascertained to be again in retreat, after having obstinately held out against our assaults for two weeks. We pressed rapidly after them, passing through a series of works more formidable than any before captured. We again overtook them at night on the 3d of July, about two miles south of Marietta.

Marietta deserves more than a passing notice. Prior to the war it was noted throughout the South as one of the centres of Georgian wealth and refinement. Compared with a Northern town its proportions would be diminutive indeed; but in Georgia, with a population of two thousand, it ranked as the sixth town in size in the State. The period of its settlement dates anterior to that of Atlanta, which owes its superiority in size to the fact of its being a centre for several railroads. Marietta, with no commercial aspirations and no manufacturing interest, had, confessedly, a higher social grade than Atlanta, with all its teeming population, workshops and warehouses. It boasted a college of considerable importance—not widely known, but well patronized by those of the South, who preferred educating their sons in their own States to sending them to "Yankee" institutions to be "contaminated" by the enemies of "Southern principles." These watchful guardians of the morality of Southern striplings forgot that their own colleges were almost without exception officered by men of Northern birth and education.

As one might expect, the glory of Marietta College has departed. The buildings are standing gloomily enough upon the hill, from whence they overlook the town and beautiful gardens; but the pupils and teachers are gone; the former to the wars to destroy the Union of their fathers—the latter to their Northern homes to escape the persecution of their former pupils. This picture will answer for all Southern colleges. The war has closed their churches and their schools, with here and there a solitary exception.

Marietta presents a sad spectacle of war's devastating influences. Its fine mansions and lovely gardens, with their shaded walks and arbored seats, still remain, but not as they once were—the abode of a happy people, innocent of war. All these have left, and throngs of soldiers are now roaming over the half-destroyed gardens or strolling through the mutilated mansions, thrumming on the ruined pianos and lolling on the sofas abandoned by their wealthy proprietors. A few matrons—widowed relics of the war—and their half-scared daughters, still remain in the town. These, with a few old men, striplings and decayed servants, are all that are left of the denizens of the place. At one end of the town a half enclosed burial ground, with hundreds of newly made soldiers' graves, side by side, with marble monuments and mausoleums of the past, reveal the fact that Marietta's *dead* are more numerous than Marietta's *living*.

To resume our narrative from which we have digressed. On the 5th of July JOHNSTON moved still further southward, taking position on the railroad about two miles north of the Chattahoochee River. From the tops of the trees on the high hills occupied by the Twentieth Corps, we beheld Atlanta's glistening spires and housetops, seemingly about seven miles south of the river. On the 7th inst. the foe again retrogadred and assumed a new position, whose contracted limits were speedily ascertained to be in front of the railroad bridge, the flanks resting on the river on either side of the crossing. It was pretty evident that JOHNSTON was crossing his forces on the pontoons which we knew had been laid in that vicinity. The rebel front was as bold as ever, and no impression was made on their lines. By the morning of the 9th, the last skirmisher had disappeared from our front, and the railroad bridge was discovered to be in flames. We advanced through another series of fortifications to the river-bank, along which our line now rests. The enemy holds the opposite bank, and it is not an uncommon sight to see the soldiers of both armies meet in swimming parties and exchange tobacco and coffee, apparently as good friends as though a shot had never passed between them.

As it was currently reported that JOHNSTON commenced to cross the Chattahoochee on the 4th of July, it can be but a matter of surprise to many who view critically the movements of our armies, that he was not attacked at the time when he would have labored under the misfortune of having a river in his rear in very dangerous proximity. This has been a matter of much comment among officers and men, who still canvass such matters whenever opportunity occurs. A battle was pretty generally expected on the 4th, when it was stated that Gen. SHERMAN, in view of the golden opportunity thus presented by the situation of affairs had ordered a general onslaught to be made by the whole army with a view to drive JOHNSTON in confusion to his crossings. Whether this attack was actually ordered, or the order countermanded, or for some cause rendered inoperative, is a matter for speculation. But one thing all unite in believing—that is—had a fight occurred on the "glorious Fourth" there would have been but two alternatives accepted by our army—"Victory or death." It would have fought as it never fought before, so eager and expectant for the fray were commanders and soldiers. There are many who regret the postponement of the battle, which they believe would have been decisive of the result of the campaign. They would have attacked at all hazards of life, though the enemy were never so firm and to all appearances secure in their fortifications. Whether these regrets are just or unjust time will develop. No inconsiderable number believe that JOHNSTON was allowed to cross the Chattahoochee in comparative security to insure important results from combined movements, of which we do not at present know, but in which other armies are supposed to be interested. All unite in indorsing the wisdom and generalship of SHERMAN, and willingly abide by any decision he may make, believing his conduct of the campaign to have been masterly, and productive of the most brilliant results.

Although the Chattahoochee River forms the main dividing line between the opposing armies, we have no inconsiderable force on the other side. Firing is occasionally heard from their direction. Supplies are being accumulated at Marietta, from which place they are distributed to the trains of the various corps. No effort is being made to rebuild the railroad bridge, for the reason that a strong fort on the rebel side of the river effectually commands the approaches to the old piers. A general movement to the south side of the river is daily expected. The army is resting and nerving for the severe struggle which will then, in all probability, begin.

Our expectations will be very agreeably disappointed, if the ten miles intervening between our present camp and Atlanta are not more difficult of accomplishment than the one hundred over which Gen. SHERMAN has so successfully led us since we left Chattanooga. J. G.

Preparing to Cross the Chattahoochee—Skirmishing—The Loss Between Marietta and the Chattahoochee—Interchange of Greetings—The Health of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

As I write—it is a beautiful morning, by the way, made deliciously so by a ten minutes' shower—the entire army is upon the banks of the Chattahoochee RIVER, a turbid, renegade-looking stream, which slices the country eight miles north of Atlanta.

We are on the *qui vive* this morning, as orders were issued last evening to HOOKER and PALMER to have their respective corps in readiness to move across the river at 9 o'clock. It is just 9, and JEFF. C. DAVIS' fine division is passing headquarters. An order-ly from department headquarters, however, arrives, and immediately the three Division Commanders of this corps are ordered to halt until further advices. I learn that the particular reason for this "break" is that during the night the rebel forts destroyed the pontoon bridge. This was kind on their part, considering there were no soldiers or property of any description upon it. We shall probably get it ready for crossing before noon.

For the first time during the campaign the army has had a little rest. The last skirmish, in which infantry participated, occurred a few miles this side of Marietta, in which the brigade of regulars, under command of Gen. KING, particularly distinguished itself.

Nearly the whole brigade was acting as a grand skirmish line for the First Division. At an extraordinary juncture in the situation Capt. STETSON, of the Fifteenth Infantry, at the head of his company, dashed across an opening in the face of the enemy's infantry and artillery and took up a position in a clump of second growth and opened a handsome fire upon the enemy's cannoniers, comp lling the rebel battery, after a couple of shots, to evacuate the premises. The whole brigade witnessed this exhibition of valor upon the part of Capt. STETSON and his men, and felt great concern in regard to the company's safety. As the line advanced the gallant Captain resumed his place in the battalion, with the loss of but one man wounded. It was a decidedly rash performance, but result has it did, reflected great credit upon the intrepid Captain and his troops.

During the advance of the army from Marietta to this point, as has, in fact, been the case since the opening of the campaign, the brigade of regulars has been in the advance, and has suffered to a great extent, one company in the Fifteenth losing as high as forty men in killed and wounded. Let me add, too, that during the seventy-five days' campaign this brigade has lost but one man as a prisoner, who was wounded upon the skirmish line at the base of Kenesaw, and subsequently captured. In the last skirmish Gen. KING in Gen. JOHNSTON's absence commanded the First Division, and Col. STOUGHTON, of the Eleventh Michigan, commanded the regular brigade.

During the last day of the skirmishing at the mouth of the river, Col. STOUGHTON carried the brigade into the hottest of the contest, succeeding many times in driving the whole of WALKER's division. It was while realizing the glory of the day that a shell severed the left leg from his body, and he was borne from the field. I cannot take my leave of the regulars without speaking a kind word in behalf of the gallant officers in it, a l of whom are entitled to praise. I do not know young STETSON, but especially make mention of him, from the fact that his brother officers, in conversation, dwell at length upon his conduct upon the occasion which I have detailed above. Capt. MULLIGAN, of the Nineteenth, an officer of sterling ability, is still upon Gen. KING's Staff, and has acquitted himself admirably during the grand campaign between Chattanooga and the Chattahoochee.

Gen. LEWERTOX, who had his left side terribly lacerated in by an ingenerous cannon ball near Kingston, and who was permitted to go home to recuperate, arrived yesterday and resumed command of his division, which is one of the finest in the army. It and JEFF. C. DAVIS' division did the main part of the fighting between Marietta and this place. The latter division takes the advance in the crossing of the river, and will, no doubt, have as much as it can possibly attend to. This division suffered frightfully at Kenesaw, and has experienced an awful thinning out during the last seventy days. Its Commander (JEFF. C. DAVIS) is universally admired, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest officers and one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the army. I do not believe there is an officer living who can move a division to better advantage than JEFF. C. DAVIS. He fights his men, too, superbly, and performs his duties, whether in line of battle, or otherwise, with the coolness, skill, and unostentation characteristic of the true soldier.

During the entire skirmishing between Marietta and this point, we lost less than six hundred men in killed and wounded, and no prisoners. All along the route we picked up the enemy's stragglers and deserters, amounting, in the aggregate, since the occupation of Marietta, to between six and seven hundred.

So soon as the enemy had been thoroughly cleared out upon this side of the river, the respective corps of Gens. SCHOFIELD, BLAIR, LOGAN, DODGE, and HOWARD moved up the river on the left, to the distance of eight miles, and crossed, leaving Gens HOOKER and PALMER upon this side of the river, with the railroad in the centre. It is immediately in our front that the bulk of the enemy are disposed, within formidable earthworks on all sides. For the past three nights, our forces on this side of the river have been actively engaged in throwing up fortifications; and as I write, a fierce cannonading is being kept up by both parties.

The pickets of the contending armies are in force upon each side of the river, and do not fire upon each other. There is a continual conversation kept up, and temporarily the most friendly feeling exists. Each side allows no officers or groups of men to show themselves without being made a target. This is mutually understood, but I believe there is no official agreement for such proceedings. One of the happiest things that has occurred was told to me yesterday:

REBEL PICKET.—You can't come any further, boys. We've been reinforced. You'll never cross this river in the world.

FEDERAL PICKET.—O, I guess we'll come when we get ready.

REBEL.—No, Sir; we've been reinforced by LOGAN, and SCHOFIELD, and—

FEDERAL.—We'll send you over HOOKER in a few days.

I have heard several stories related in regard to the performances of the men, but they are of the same tenor, many times published. The above, however, was so good that I thought I would give it a hearing.

As a general thing, the parties upon each side banter each other, and call each other all kinds of names. According to the rebels' statements, they are particularly short of whisky, and, although they are continually begging newspapers, they never have any to give out. They say that there is but one paper published at Atlanta just now—the traveling Memphis *Appeal*.

CHICKAMAUGA.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Important Victories Gained by General Smith.

FOREST OUTMANŒUVRED AND BEATEN.

OUR LOSS FIVE HUNDRED.

REBEL LOSS FOUR THOUSAND.

Particulars of Gen. Smith's Expedition—Forrest Outmaneuvered—The Rebel General Whipped Five Times—The Negroes in the Fight—The Supplies for our Troops Exhausted—Our Loss less than Five Hundred—The Rebel Loss Four Thousand—Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Hilman* has arrived here, bringing one day later news from Memphis.

A cavalry officer, who accompanied Gen. SMITH's expedition, gives the following particulars:

Our forces consisted of a division each of infantry and cavalry, together with a brigade of colored troops. Gen. SMITH outmaneuvered FORREST all through, and whipped his forces five times.

The battle at Tupaluci, on the 13th, was a severe one, the enemy being terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the engagement.

The same night the rebels assaulted our temporary works and were repulsed.

On the 15th another battle occurred, FORREST making three charges on our line, but was driven back each time with great slaughter.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed by BUFORD's cavalry, who retreated, however, with severe loss, after going four miles.

From the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, when supplies were met at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country. On the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange with a loss, all told, of less than 500 men. Not a gun or wagon was lost during the expedition.

Gen. GRIERSON says the rebel loss cannot be less than 4,000. Dispatches captured by Gen. HATCH admit a loss of 2,400. Among the rebels killed at Columbus were FAULKNER, MOWBRAY, NELSON, FORREST, HARRISON and GREEN. Col. WILKINS, Ninth Minnesota, and Lieut. MCMAHON, Ninth Illinois, were the only Federal officers known to be killed. The wounded were being brought into Memphis.

The expedition returned solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies. We brought in 2,000 prisoners. Rebel dead were buried by our troops on several occasions.

[The steamer *St. Cloud*, from White River, arrived at Memphis on the 21st, bringing the first news received from that river for over one week. She reports the river free of guerrillas, and all boats in the stream safe. Six were on the way down, among them the *Commercial* with 600 bales of cotton.]

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19, VIA CAIRO, Wednesday, July 20.

There has been nothing additional from Gen. SMITH's victory to-day, except that FORREST was wounded in the head in the first day's fight, and was taken to Oxoiona. The whole of the Seventh Tennessee was captured except portions of three companies. It was conscripted in West Tennessee. A rebel mail carrier named GLENDALE was killed near Germantown by our pickets last Sunday. Important papers were found upon his person. FORREST had 20,000 men that he could command. Three or four small parties were conscripting in West Tennessee, stealing horses and negroes, the latter to take South and sell.

A large section of the Southern country is said to be covered with a cotton crop, which promises an inducement for the people to become loyal, so that trade may be opened. It is said that $150,000,000 worth of cotton would find its way to Memphis the next season if the people were loyal, and the Government open to trade.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

News to Saturday—Skirmishing in Burnside's Front—General Birney to Command the Tenth Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says. Nothing of peculiar interest has occurred in the past two days. The skirmishing in BURNSIDE's front Friday afternoon was quite lively, but without injury to our men. This is the only part of the line where it may be said the firing is almost unceasing, scarcely five minutes elapsing in the day or night, without hearing musketry or artillery.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has assigned the command of the Tenth Army Corps to Gen. BIRNEY, who proceeded to his new post on Saturday morning. Gen. BIRNEY has well merited this promotion, no division in the army having performed nob er service during the campaign. His personal staff accompany him.

Gen. MOTT succeeds to the command of the Third Division.

Many rumors of other changes are current, but cannot be relied on, and are not, therefore, worth mentioning.

A Correspondent's Troubles—Discomforts of a Summer Night in Virginia—Why the Commissary has a Sentinel—Gens. Martindale and Terry Superseded.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Friday Morning, July 21, 1864.

I know that the great public read what I write. Convincing proof comes in many a little note of anxious inquiry, redolent of home affection, respecting the welfare of some patriot son, brother or husband, whom the chances of the battle-field and the camp keep silent as regards letter-writing. As far as I am able, where these inquiries are of a strictly personal character, I take pleasure in meeting them individually. But among the questions presented are many which can be answered as well, and with far less labor, by the narration of incidents from the range of one's own experiences, which are necessarily the counterparts of the experiences of many others. Believing and feeling this, I am compelled to overcome all modest scruples about using the single-lettered pronoun, and play reluctantly the unpleasant part of an egotist. Particularly is it necessary so to do when no stirring events are to be recorded, when the vast army holds its active forces in abeyance, and a long period of rest and recuperation follows the exhausting march and the wearying battle. At such times the people are none the less desirous of knowing the *status* of the army, in whose well being their hopes and affections are so deeply rooted. I can understand how eagerly every morning the paper is scanned for information of expected events, and what relief from suspense is experienced by eager minds even by such negative testimony as to affairs here as the correspondence now sent forward implies. Word from the army must be obtained. If there be no news, the fact must be told, and iterated, and reiterated in print as regularly as the day. Such I conceive to be one item of the aggregate of a newspaper's mission; and when I cannot find strong food to serve up, I am fain to content myself with trifles—the last show as plainly as the first how matters are.

I intended to write last night on a subject connected with the well-being of the soldiers, of very great importance and public interest. I wont say what it was for two reasons—the first and proper one being that I may find myself incapable of doing it satisfaction, and the second from the selfish consideration that some other correspondent might take the hint before I find opportunity, and thus steal my thunder. The reason of the postponement last night was beyond my control. Bugs were the sole and insuperable cause. Not the sort of midnight marauders which were my pest and abomination in years long ago, when my lot was cast in a respectable New-York boarding-house. There are none such here; but bugs of a larger and less odious kind—Virginia bugs, candle-bugs the native Virginia negroes call them—bugs of every possible variety—bugs with long legs and hard backs—bugs with short legs and sheathed wings—bugs with slender whisk-like antennæ, and bugs with short serrated feelers, yellow bugs, green bugs, red bugs, variegated bugs, bugs with all the colors of the prism, beautiful bugs, and black repulsive, hideous bugs; in fact all the bugs and more besides that were ever seen in the best entomological collection, with a large flickering of broad-winged and narrow winged and stout-bodied moths. Prof. AGASSIZ would doubtless like to have secured these demons of the night for his cabinet, but we, having no time to devote to natural history, positively dislike them. Their unruly habits make sitting in the open tent at candle light a most impossible. Without warning, they dash head foremost at our faces, plunge madly into our ink-bottles, drown themselves in the water-pail, bury themselves in our hair, immure themselves between our necks and shirt collars, eclipse the candles, cause more dodging of heads than cannon-balls are apt to do, and make us shrink with a flesh-creeping feeling beneath the shield of our mosquito bars, where we find refuge in sleep from their miserable droning. Last night there was an Egyptian plague of them. They swarmed about our camp in myriads. In the words of JEFF. DAVIS, we beseech them to "let us alone!"

Before I yielded the field to these insects last night I called upon the corporal of the camp guard, requesting him to arouse me this morning at 3 o'clock, when he came to relieve the sentry who is posted before the Commissary's tent. The Commissary is the only man in camp except a General who has a sentinel all to himself, and he will excuse me for making a convenience of this fact. The General has a sentry as a mark of honor to his rank—part of the pomp and panoply of war. The Commissary has one because he is responsible for a barrel of whisky. The inference is plain and unpleasant to the moral sense. Not that there is any violation of the eighth commandment in camp. Far from it. Such an offence would be "unpardonable sin" in a mode of life where locks and keys are unknown, and consequently is rarely heard of. Clothing and cigars are left exposed, and untold gold might be, with little danger of losing it. But some men have strong appetites, and as a measure of precaution against temptation, the Commissary hedges his whisky cask with bayonets. But I wander from my subject. The corporal called me promptly, but I did not feel in the writing mood, and there is no use writing a thing unless it be an imperious necessity, when you are not in the mood, so I have contented myself with sending this instead. I suppose the managing editor won't print it, and he won't if there is not plenty of spare room.

The game of the rebels, played the other day, in firing upon our gunboats from Strawberry Plains, on the James River, has been blocked. An expedition went to the place where the rebels had their guns posted and occupied the premises. The movement was gallantly performed by the Eleventh Maine Regiment, under Lieut. COL. HILL, and a rebel Lieutenant and ten privates were brought in prisoners. Our men had matters their own way and escaped a single casualty.

The rule of Gens. MARTINDALE and TERRY respectively over the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps was brief. Day before yesterday they were temporarily placed in command; to-day I send word that they have been superseded. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the Eighteenth Corps, and Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, United States Volunteers, to the Tenth.

Gen. MARTINDALE goes home this evening on sick leave, having suffered greatly from the hardships and exposure of the campaign. H. J. W.

The Distribution of Vegetables by the Sanitary Commission—Artillery Practice Before Petersburgh—A Mortar on a Railroad Car.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Wednesday Evening, July 20, 1864.

The pathetic note from GEORGE RODGERS, of SHERIDAN's cavalry, printed in last Sunday's TIMES, has attracted my attention. It is evident that he and his comrades have been "shared out" in the general distribution of onions. That the savory anti-scorbutics did not come their way is certain to be regretted, and without stopping to inquire who was guilty of the oversight, I must correct the false impression this complaint has doubtless left upon the minds of many who read it. I can do this without much trouble, and the kind-hearted public who have subscribed so generously for the purchase of the vegetables, and the little children, who sacrificed their proteeenic pleasures on the Fourth of July, for the same worthy object, will be glad to know that their bounty was not misapplied. The Sanitary Commission has been the faithful agent in the distribution. For this assertion I have read the proof in handsome notes of acknowledgment from Major-Gens. WARREN, SMITH, BURNSIDE, and a half score more of Division and Brigade Commanders. Quantities of vegetables arrived at City Point about the 2d of July, and through the cheerful exertions of Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, the Assistant Secretary of the Commission, Drs. MACDONALD, STEVENS and SWAIM, Inspectors, Mr. ANDERSON, the transportation agent, and the other employes, without any exception, the onions were apportioned and delivered to the division Commissaries of the respective corps, in time to make part of the Fourth of July dinner.

The Army of the Potomac received 514 barrels.

The Eighteenth Corps received 102 barrels.

The Tenth Corps received 107 barrels.

WILSON's Cavalry division received 12 barrels.

The aggregate number of barrels distributed for that occasion was 743.

On the 6th of July another distribution of 1,153 barrels was made under the direction of Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of the armies in the field.

Since that date there have been very large supplies received, not only onions but of potatoes, cabbages, green and dried apples, canned tomatoes and pickles, all of which have been disbursed among the men in the camps and trenches and the patients in the hospitals. The figures show that for the eighteen days, beginning July 1, the commission distributed, 3,333 barrels of potatoes, 2,719 barrels of onions, 1,468 barrels of pickles, 805 barrels of assorted vegetables, 141 barrels of dried apples, — barrels of green apples, and still have a quantity of the less perishable stock on hand to be disposed of among the various hospitals.

From personal investigation, I am able to say that the soldiers appreciate to the full extent the thoughtfulness of their friends, and from a hygienic point of view, the advantages of this liberal supply of fresh vegetables, is incalculable. SHERIDAN's cavalry are the only men in all the army from whom there has been heard a whisper of complaint and that they were overlooked in the distribution, was not the desire, as I am certain it was not the fault, of the agents of the commission. The failure, if traced to its cause, would be found to rest upon the Commissary Department of that organization; or, still more probable, in the miscarriage of the notification to send for the portion assigned for the cavalry.

For a very good reason, the Sanitary Commission at present will send no more vegetables to the army, the Government having a sufficient supply on hand to hold out until the end of this month. After the first of August, however, the Commissaries will no longer issue a ration of fresh vegetables to the soldiers; and, by an order of the War Department, a very general reduction of the entire schedule of rations is to take place from that date. The amount thus far issued during the war has been proved from actual experience to have been extravagantly large—far larger than the men could consume. Now the soldiers, in lieu of the curtailed rations, are to receive $16 per month, instead of $13 as heretofore. The items of potatoes, molasses and, optionally, rice or beans, are to be altogether cut off, and the ration of flour or bread is to be reduced from twenty-two to eighteen ounces per diem. Here then is the opportunity for exercise by the public of a commendable generosity. Let the people promptly step in with their munificent offerings to supply what the Government will not. If fresh vegetables are so highly appreciated now, when an occasional and limited quantity is furnished by the Commissariat Department, will not the appreciation be immeasurably greater under the new order of matters next month? The people have only to understand these things and feel confident that their gifts are properly applied, to insure no lack of these coveted and health-sustaining articles of diet. These vegetables must be furnished to the soldiers, and the Sanitary Commission will doubtless in some way see to that; but how can it add this immense tax upon its means without retrenching its disbursements in other directions? It is the privilege of friends at home to ameliorate by every method the hardships endured by their brave defenders in the field, and the past gives ample proof that they will not fail to exercise it with enthusiasm.

There is scarcely anything new to write respecting affairs at the front. There has been the usual artillery firing on both sides, and occasional skirmishing as well—a desultory and commonplace mode of making a noise. In front of the Ninth Corps a lucky shot exploded one of the enemy's caissons, and in front of the Eighteenth Corps a thirteen-inch mortar, mounted on a platform car, moved up the City Point Railroad track to within two miles of Petersburgh and threw its ponderous missiles into the town. Gen. BUTLER's idea this last, and it works admirably. The facility of moving the mortar from place to place on the track giving us a grand advantage over the enemy, who find it almost impossible to get its range. Doubtless all Richmond, through its blustering journals, will complain of us for taking an unchivalrous and mean advantage, as they did of Capt. WINSLOW for sheathing the boilers of the *Kearsarge* with chain cables. H. J. W.

List of Wounded in the Eighteenth Army Corps in Field Hospital.

Report from last date, July 21, 1864:

Levi Barrows, F, 2d N H—Benj Osborne, F, 9th N J—chest.
Sergt Edwin C Kelly, D, 1st Conn H Art—shoulder.
Corp C S Amer, C, 2d Penn Art—head.
Jno Donovan, I, 87th Penn—head, severe.
Corp Thos Costello, D, 8th Conn—killed.
Thos Ford, K, 14th N Y Art—right hand.
J Mills, I, 115th New-York—left hand.
Jacob Leavenoche, F, 2d W Va—face and neck, (dead.)
A E Harrington, I, 117th N Y—face and neck, (dead.)
Wm A Lewis, A, 4th Maine—head.
Corp Andrew Robbins, F, 11th N Y—right hand.
Anthony McCauley, M, 2d Penn Vet Art—left foot.
Andrew C Church, I, 21st Conn—right leg.
Francis Gough, H, 11th N Y—left forearm.
Jacob B Smith, D, 97th Penn—neck and shoulder.
Corp A J Van Horn, K, 14th N Y—left side, hip.
John Lowe, B, 2d Penn A—thigh.
Thos Gulway A, 2d Penn V A—contusion, chest.
J Z Bruce, A, 2d Penn V A—paste for.
Chas A Loves, I, 1st Conn—leg.
M V Guptill, G, 9th Maine—
Lucas Carter, E, 27th Mass—small back, dead.
Wm Irwine L, 5th N Art—left side and back.
C B Moore, A, 5th Vet—left leg.
John Cochrane K, 5th—right thigh, dead.
John H Norris, C, 15th N Y—right thigh and hand.
Robt Hickman A, 8th Conn—ear and elbow.
Jas Ingram, G, 76th Penn V—left leg.
Corp Wm Gardner, F, 2d Conn—left breast & neck.
S W Mors, K, 5th Mass Cav—right shoulder.
John J Becker, B, 15th N Y—right arm and side.
Benj Osborne, F, 9th N J—neck.
Sergt Geo Dibble, A, 117th N Y—foot.
Joseph Ashley, E, 3d N Y—shoulder.
Sergt John H Simpson, A, 5th Maine—head.
Isaac L Brown, B, 9th Maine—shoulder.
Cpl John Dunham, D, 117th New-York—right arm.
Sergt Howard Baker, B, 20th Conn—neck and shoulder.
Alfred Leamon, B, 5th Penn—left hip and left thigh.
Geo W Palmer, F, 10th N Y Art—right foot.
Corp S Myers, I, 76th Pennsylvania—left leg.
James Manamee, 5th Penn—right arm amputated and right side wounded.
Alonzo Weldin, 21st Conn H A—right shoulder blade.
James McCaffrey, G, 2d Conn A—scalp.
A W Kidder, B, 4th New Hampshire—neck.
Corp C Lamson, H, 8th Maryland—through the bowels dead.
Sergt C Q Chapman, F, 4th N H—contusion, side.
Sergt Thos J Burns, F, 4th N H—hip.
1st Sergt F A Buzzell, I, 4th N H—arm.
Nicholas Shultz, A, 11th N Y—thigh and thigh.
John Allen, A, 10th N H—thigh.
Jesse Ingart, A, 13th Ind—left scapula ulcer.
John Wm Berrigan, C, 18th N Y—right arm.
Cpl Myers, F, 115th N—left hand.
F Smith, E, 27th Mass—knee.
Corp Samuel Millington, F, 11th N Y—both thighs.
Francis Sword, K, 14th Conn—contusion right thigh.
Jas Lewis, B, 15th Wis—left wrist.
T H Swift, I, 44th Mass—nose.
Geo Webster, H, 10th New-York Artillery—right hip, flesh.

The Weldon Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed lately a dispatch from Washington, that thirteen trains had passed over the Petersburgh & Weldon Railroad. That road is of more importance to Gen. LEE's army than all the rest in Virginia, and more easily to be destroyed by Gen. GRANT. With five hundred cavalry he certainly could prevent it being used, and with five thousand cavalry it could be destroyed. At Weldon there is a bridge more than a mile long. Twelve miles up the Roanoke to Gaston, is another bridge across the Roanoke on the Raleigh & Gaston road, that can be reached with ease, and when once destroyed, could not be repaired in six months. There is no force south of the Weldon Railroad to prevent the Union cavalry from operating in that direction.

I am a native of Virginia, and left Petersburgh about four months since. [Cause, Union on the brain. E.

Marine Disaster—Funeral of the Late Col. Chambers—Departure of Troops for Washington.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 24.

The bark *Sicilian*, Capt. LAVENDER, arrived to-day from Georgetown, D. C. She picked up, July 16, a boat containing Capt. BEAN, his mate and six seamen, belonging to the steamer *Mars* from New-York for Santa Martha. The steamer sprung a leak July 15, and sank in one hour. The rescued men were landed on the Delaware Breakwater.

Another boat, containing the rest of the crew of the sunken steamer, has not yet been heard from.

The funeral of the brave and lamented Lieut.-Col. JOHN G. CHAMBERS took place at his late home, in Medford, to-day, in the Unitarian Church. He was buried with masonic and military honors. A large attendance was present.

The Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, of one hundred days volunteers, left this port to-day, for Washington, in the steamers *General McClellan* and *Montauk*.

MAN AND NATURE.

MAN AND NATURE; or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By GEORGE P. MARSH. 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The writer of the present volume, though but a recent gleaner in the field of authorship, has won an acknowledged position that insures respectful attention to any subject that he may think worthy of being brought before the public. America, indeed, can count few men like Mr. MARSH—at once a scholar and a statesman—who combines active and contemplative pursuits in a manner that scarcely meets with a paralell in our biographical annals. He has always been a profound and observant student of men, books and things, confined to no nationalities, but ranging from his great philological acquirements, over the most obscure and least known literatures of Europe, while equally familiar with those of the classic nations, ancient and modern. Great natural powers of mind, cultivated and heightened by this breadth and depth of erudition, have entitled him to speak on almost every topic of enlightened inquiry with the authority of an original investigator and discoverer. Unfortunately for his cotemporaries—and as is too often the case with men of this encyclopædic stamp—the passion for acquiring knowledge is over-mastering, and scarcely checked for a moment by the minor duty of communicating it. The chance delivery of his lectures on "Language," and on "Early English Literature," and their publication, first revealed to the world what had been hitherto only known to a circle of private friends. They have been received, both at home and abroad, with acclamation, and now take permanent rank among the most learned and philosophical contributions to the study of the elder literature of England that the present age has produced. Be it always remembered, too, that this was not with the author a special or exclusive pursuit, such as a College Professor lectures on and ponders over for long series of years. They were written almost "off hand," from a general fullness of thought and knowledge, and form a mere temporary episode in the life of a scholar, whose intellectual drag-net brings in turn all subjects of human or inanimate interest within his grasp. Somewhat similar in its relation to the writer is the volume before us. The first suggestion of the train of thought exemplified in "Man and Nature," was due to observations made in his New England home. Foreign travel deepened these impressions, and intimacy with a whole class of books devoted to similar inquiries, (which probably no American or Englishmen shares with him,) has led to the production of a work that opens a branch of research at once novel, interesting and important to the welfare of civilized men.

The influence exerted by the natural condition and configuration of the earth's surface on the races of men and animals inhabiting it, constitutes a material portion of the Sciences of Physical Geography and Ethnology; and though comparatively of recent introduction, many of the first minds of the day are engaged in its development, as the names of AGASSIZ, GUYOT, MILNE, EDWARDS, DARWIN, PRICHARD and others, testify. Indeed there is little doubt that the ardor attaching to a new line of scientific inquiry, has caused its results to be pushed beyond their legitimate limits, and the prevailing tendency now is, to overrate these influences, and thus lessen the sense of man's responsibility and position in the scale of nature, by representing him as entirely subject to the pressure of outward accidents—formed and moulded by them with a resistless agency at once beyond his remedy or control. Partly in correction of this too absorbing view, and to show the importance of human life and action as a transforming power, and partly for the sake of the vast economic interests at stake, Mr. MARSH has written his book. It is one that appeals to no passion dominant in the present hurry and whirl of events; there is nothing in it that any political party can make capital of, and scarcely anything that can be turned to private advantage. One of the "village Hampdens" of England used to apologize for his boldness in attacking local abuses, by saying he was "unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it." It is the class who realize this feeling, and to whom the sentiment is something more than words, who will take especial pleasure in *Man and Nature*; and besides its immediate object, almost every page of the book sparkles with the acute remarks of the author on a vast variety of subjects; brief texts that only want elaborating into discourses full of instruction and entertainment.

If the question were generally put, What has been the result of man's action on the earth, considered as the home of his race and the theatre of his increase? there is little doubt what the first answer of most of us would be. All the commonplaces of gratulation have been lavished on the beneficent consequences of human enterprise and ingenuity, as applied to the subjugation and utilization of the inanimate world. Visions of "yellow fields of ripening grain" superceding the gloomy forest or inhospitable waste. The blessed evidences of human occupancy—the family homestead dotting every valley and clinging to every hillside—roads, railways, canals piercing every district and bringing the ends of the earth together—these and a thousand similar facts crowd on the mental eye, and leave no room for the interposition of a doubt that man has worked nobly to a good end, and is everywhere still pressing forward to enjoy his birthright as "heir of all creation." And yet a less hasty survey, which should include within its range a wider portion of the earth's surface, as made known to us by travelers and responsible observers, might check this burst of exultation, or at least limit its application to the happy regions like those of our own country, where the evil consequences of waste and prodigality in the use of the resources of our bounteous mother earth are scarcely yet discerned, and where grand cosmical changes have not had time for operation. Far different, indeed, is the condition of what were formerly the most favored regions of the ancient world. As a general illustration, exemplifying the scope and aim of his argument, Mr. MARSH starts with a rapid view of the physical state and advantages of the countries bordering on the basin of the Mediterranean, and constituting the Roman Empire, from whence, in the words of JOHNSON, have come "all our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages." Our knowledge of these regions, derived from the undeniable witness of ancient remains themselves, and the testimony of the testimony of the classic authors, shows them to have flourished for centuries in a state of material prosperity, perhaps unequaled on the earth's surface in previous or succeeding times. Nowhere else were the manifold blessings of the temperature of the air, the distribution of the rains, the relative disposition of land and water, the plenty of the sea, and the composition of the soil, so thoroughly enjoyed and improved by intelligent labor; nowhere else was that labor so certain of an abundant reward. The amazing fertility of single provinces, such as Northern Africa or Spain, was sufficient to insure the sustenance of the whole empire, and the good gifts of nature, as the vine and the olive, were spread abroad, naturalized in new homes, and ennobled into more generous growths by the toil of man, through centuries of persevering industry. As a natural consequence of this plenty, the arts that minister to the adornment of social life kept pace in their development with the facility for sensuous enjoyment derived from it, and the regions now desolate, were studded with cities, and supported a teeming population copiously supplied with all that constitutes temporal prosperity. The most cherished dream of the poet and the painter is to recall and re-create these ancient scenes and sites, glorious in their artistic enrichments, venerable from their association with the memories of intellectual achievements. This highly artificial state, produced by the judicious improvement of natural advantages, was the work of man, and its continuance depended on his persistence in the course of action that had produced it. How fatal has been the effect of a few centuries of neglect or willful havoc, will appear from a comparison of the existing with the ancient state of these countries. In the striking and picturesque words of Mr. MARSH, we find that now

"More than one half of their whole extent, including the provinces most celebrated for the profusion and variety of their products, and for the wealth and social advancement of their inhabitants, is either deserted by civilized man and surrendered to hopeless desolation, or at least greatly reduced in both productiveness and population. Vast forests have disappeared from mountain spurs and ridges. The vegetable earth accumulated beneath the trees by the decay of leaves and fallen trunks; the soil of the Alpine pastures which skirted and indented the woods, and the mould of the upland fields are washed away. Meadows once fertilized by irrigation are waste and unproductive, because the cisterns and reservoirs that supplied the ancient canals are broken, or the springs that fed them are dried up. Rivers famous in history and song have shrunk to humble brooklets. The willows that ornamented and protected the banks of the lesser water-courses are gone, and the rivulets have ceased to exist as perennial currents, because the little water that finds its way into their old channels is evaporated by the drought of Summer, or absorbed by the parched earth, before it reaches the lowlands. The beds of the brooks have widened into broad expanses of pebbles and gravel, over which, though in the hot season passed dryshod, in Winter, sealike torrents thunder. The entrances of navigable streams are obstructed by sand-bars; and harbors, once marts of an extensive commerce, are shoaled by the deposits of rivers at whose mouths they lie. The elevation of the beds of estuaries, and the consequentiy diminished velocity of the streams which flow into them, have converted thousands of leagues of shallow sea, and fertile lowland, into unproductive and miasmatic morasses."

Such are the processes by which were produced the hopeless state of physical degradation that now involves what was the fairest and fruitfulest portion of the earth's surface, which about the commencement of the Christian era was endowed with the greatest superiority of soil, climate and position, and flourished in the possession of these advantages without a thought on the precariousness of the tenure by which they were held. The operation of general laws still continues, and nothing is more certain than that the causes—the acts and neglects—that have blasted with sterility and physical decrepitude the noblest half of the empire of the Cæsars, and the wasted and solitary soils of Syria, Asia Minor, Persia and the remoter East, that once fed their millions with milk and honey, are still effective to produce the like results in our own day. Surely, then, no nobler task remains for the statesman, the political economist, or the scientific naturalist, than the investigation of these general laws, the conditions that favor or retard their action, and the practical lessons to be deduced from past experience for the guidance of the future. Such is the object of Mr. MARSH's book. The inquiry, though purely a scientific one, is yet, for want of sufficient data scarcely reducible to a strictly scientic shape, and in its examination the varied learning and experience of Mr. MARSH, gathered in foreign climes, are all made use of, often with striking effect, to illustrate the many-sided relations of his principal theme.

As far as our knowledge extends of the primitive condition of the earth since man's occupancy, there is good reason to belive that the habitable portion of it was originally covered with wood. This may be inferred from the extensive remains of extinct vegetation, historical evidence, the state of the American continent when it was discovered and settled by Europeans, and the well-known tendency, even of long-cleared land, to revert to its original state when abandoned by man and the domestic animals. While the infant numbers of mankind were confined to the open grounds along the margin of the rivers, the lakes and the sea, the unbroken forest reared its "verdurous wall" around them, and spread its "boundless contiguity of shade" for unnumbered centuries. In this state of undisturbed repose a harmony is established between the natural accident of growth and decay, and a condition of equilibrium is reached, wherein the balance of forces insures the duration of the fauna and flora best calculated to flourish in each locality. But the forest does not furnish food for man. In a region absolutely covered with trees, human life could not long be sustained, for want of animal and vegetable food. The destruction of the woods is therefore the first physical conquest of multiplying man, "his first violation of the harmonies of inanimate nature." An intrusive force is then brought into action, whose influence cannot be neutral, but must be exercised either beneficially or injuriously in relation to the earth and its forms of animal and vegetable life as it is guided by intelligence as opposed to a blind and reckless exhaustion of the natural sources of sustenance. The gradual extension of agricultural and pastoral industry continually widens the sphere of man's domain. Forests are felled, the drainage of the soil is effected, its very external organization is changed, climate is modified by these changes, Summer heats and Winter snows are no longer uniform in their average, but submit to the new laws imposed by the altered condition of the earth; the wild animals are gradually extirpated, while other forms of animal life are encouraged and augmented, while the same process goes on in the vegetable kingdom. Thus man asserts his superiority over nature, and incurs the responsibility attending the right use of its resources. The physical revolutions so wrought by him have not been all destructive to human interests. Soils have been ameliorated; rugged and intractable surfaces have been made to yield their increase under improved culture; the severity of northern climates is tempered, and the productions of more favored zones are naturalized in hyperborean regions. Thus while the fountains of wine and oil that refreshed old Greece and Syria and Northern Africa, have almost ceased to flow, and the soils of these fair lands are turned to thirsty and inhospitable deserts, a partial compensation has been wrought in other regions; but the causes that have produced decay are slow and gradual in their instrumentality. Irreparable mischief is not discerned by passing generations until it is too late to remedy it, and a determination of their causes is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance. The three principal manifestations of nature over which man's power for good or evil extends, as a counteracting force, are the woods, the waters and the sands. The properties of each of these are examined in detail by Mr. MARSH, with a fullness of learning entirely new to the subject, and the manner pointed out whereby the beneficial treatment of each may be insured, and their power for mischief neutralized. Want of space forbids the attempt to convey an idea of the exhaustive method of the book, and the valuable information that it contains for every "lord of the soil" who is able to call a portion of the land his own. Thus, for instance, "The Forest" is considered as inorganic matter in its influence on temperature, under the heads of trees, their absorbing and radiating surface as conductors of heat in Summer and Winter, the amount of their dead products as a shelter for grounds to the leeward, and as a protection against malaria, and as living organisms in their effect on the fall of rain, the humidity of the air, the exhalation of moisture, the flow of springs, &c. The unwise destruction of forests in European countries, and the disastrous consequences following it from the ravages of mountain torrents in the French and Swiss Alps, by which whole departments are threatened with ruin, succeeds. An account of the legislative measures taken to remedy these evils, and the progress of sylviculture is given, and the literature of the forest, which has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent physicists on the continent of Europe, but is entirely new to the English reader. It is interesting to note that in the opinion of Mr. MARSH, who is perhaps the only man among us who has studied the subject by the aid of all the lights that personal experience and acquired learning could throw upon it, the destruction of the American forest is now extending beyond the limits that should bound it. He says: "We have now felled forest enough everywhere—in many districts far too much. I greatly doubt whether any one of the American States, except perhaps Oregon, has at this moment more woodland than it ought permanently to preserve." The fact that the Ohio—once that "exulting and abounding river"—is now generally either sweeping over its banks with freshets, or sunk to a level that renders it comparatively useless for transit, and that legislative action for the regulation of its navigation is now demanded, is but a type on a grand scale of the changes going on in every neighborhood. The preservation of the Adirondack country in the northeastern counties of New-York State, Mr. MARSH regards as of great physical importance.

"Nature threw up these mountains, and clothed them with lofty woods, that they might serve as a reservoir to supply with perennial waters the thousand rivers and rills that are fed by the rains and snows of the Adirondack, and as a screen for the fertile plains of the central counties, against the chilling blasts of the north wind, which meet no other barrier in their sweep from the Arctic Pole. The felling of the Adirondack woods would ultimately involve for Northern and Central New-York consequences as injurious as those which have resulted from laying bare the southern and western declivities of the French Alps."

Man chiefly comes in contact with "the waters" as physical agents, from the necessity which exists for draining and irrigating the lands won from the woods—for securing river banks and maritime coasts against inundation by the erection of artificial barriers, and for facilitating the work of commerce by the improvement of natural and the construction of artificial channels of navigation. Under these heads are treated the wonderful protective works raised by the Hollanders against the ravages of the ocean; the draining of the great Haarlem Lake; the geographic and climatic effects of aqueducts, reservoirs and canals; irrigation and its consequences on the land it is applied to, and the rivers from whence the supply of water is derived; inundations, their causes and destructive effects; the recovery and improvement of the Maremara, or marsh lands of Tuscany, and various other collateral topics.

"The Sands" generally occur as the most fatal and destructive instruments of retribution for man's neglect of the prospective consequence that follow his imprudent action, and overwhelm the fields of human industry with invasions as disastrous as the incursions of the ocean. This agency, however, is not uniformly injurious. On many coasts sandhills and drains both protect the shores from erosion by the waves and currents, and shelter valuable grounds from blasting sea winds. The formation and growth of these aggregations of sand, therefore, is sometimes to be resisted and sometimes encouraged, and the efforts made to subject the barren and flying sands to obedience to the human will, in Egypt, Holland, the coasts of the Baltic, &c., are detailed with the same fullness of information that characterizes the other portions of the work.

In conclusion, a view is taken of the great enterprises of physical transformation projected in ancient or modern times, the execution of which would produce considerable, and, in some cases, extremely important changes on the face of the earth. The Suez Canal, to connect the basins of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, "the greatest and the most truly cosmopolite physical improvement ever undertaken by man;" the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which might possibly affect the movements of that great oceanic current the Gulf Stream; the diversion of the Rivers Nile and Rhine; the draining of the Zuyder Zee, &c. The last words of the author aim to impress on the reader the fact that in the vocabulary of nature little and great are terms of comparison only; she knows no trifles, and her laws are as inflexible in dealing with an atom as with a planet. This truth, well understood, would elevate the motives for ordinary action, and cause every one of us to realize that the power that resides in the whole species is made up of individual efforts that are too rarely considered in relation to the great aggregate formed by this combination. In the attempt to present an outline, however feeble and imperfect of Mr. MARSH'S main line of inquiry, omission has been made of the many collateral branches illustrated with a fullness of learning and research in his remarkable book. We can only recommend it to all interested in natural studies, as a magazine of information to be found nowhere else in our language, addressed to all thinking men, and worthy of their gravest consideration.

SPICY LYRIC.—A gentleman who a few days ago was wandering over the ground recently occupied by a portion of Gen. EARLY'S forces, engaged in the "siege of Washington," picked up the note book of a Confederate soldier, containing, among other matters, the following bit of lyrical poetry:

Quoth MEADE to LEE,
"Can you tell me,
In the shortest style of writing,
When people will
All get their fill
Of this big job of fighting?"

Quoth LEE to MEADE,
"I can, indeed,
I'll tell you in a minute—
When legislators
And speculators
Are made to enter in it."

Personal.

—WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has gone to Connecticut upon a brief visit for the benefit of his health.

—Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR has written a letter to a friend in St. Louis, in which he says that Gen. SHERMAN'S army is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection.

THE CURRENCY—NO. 1.

A Common Medium of Exchange—Gold and Silver the Primitive Medium—The Uses and Advantages of Paper.

NEW-YORK, July, 1864.

The necessity of a common medium of exchange of property is too obvious to require extended elucidation or argument. With only a slight advance of a people in industrial pursuits, it would often be found difficult for a person to supply his wants by the direct exchange of his products for those of another. To obviate this difficulty as far as possible, every producer would naturally seek to exchange his products as fast as they were accumulated, for such articles of merchandise or property as were in most general request. If there were any possessing an universal attractiveness, they would, by virtue thereof, necessarily become mediums of exchange, as each person would seek to become the owner of them, by exchanging therefor whatever he possessed and desired to sell.

Now universal experience proves that gold and silver have an attractiveness for the race superior to that felt for any other kind of merchandise or property. In the earliest periods of which history or tradition gives any account, and which are far anterior to any possible concert or agreement between the different races and nations inhabiting the earth, the precious metals occupied precisely the same relation to the wants and nature of man that they do to-day. They served as money in trade, and were regarded as the most desirable of all kinds of property to hold. In every period of human history their possessor has always been able to purchase whatever a people had among whom he might happen to be cast, whether they were civilized or savage. No other articles of property have a similar power; for, with the exception of the precious metals, what is highly prized by one people, is often little valued by another. But in the desire to possess gold and silver, in this *auri sacræ fames*, all races, barbarous and civilized—Asiatic, African, European and American—meet on the same plane. To all they have an attractiveness equal in durability and intensity, and among all they render those who fortunately possess them masters of the property and services of those who do not.

It is in overlooking this original attractiveness which the precious metals have for the race, that nearly all the errors in monetary science have arisen, and which have rendered it, to the present time little better than an unmeaning jargon of words. "Gold and silver," it is argued, "cannot feed, clothe and shelter us. They cannot even help in any way to sustain life. How idle then to claim for them a greater value than for articles that do." There is no doubt that in extreme cases a person would part with untold gold for a morsel of bread, or a cup of water; or for a plank to save from drowning. But all such examples are exceptions, not rules. When famine or want threaten, or when political and social disturbances make men distrustful of the future, their first care is not to lay in abundant stores of food and clothing, but of gold and silver, assured that, provided with these, they can never long be in want, whatever may happen.

Gold and silver, then, by the very instincts and passions of the human soul, are the natural mediums of exchange; their use, as such, preceded all convention or agreement, just as the love of society preceded social and political organizations. The first lump of gold dug from the earth rendered its lucky finder an object of general envy. Each one of his neighbors, by offering whatever he possessed in exchange, would seek to become the owner of the coveted prize. All that convention or agreement could do in the matter would be to devise some mode by which each piece should bear on its face an impress denoting its weight and fineness, and, consequently, its value. The degree of such value would, of course, depend, as does that of every article of merchandise, upon its cost of production, which, as a rule, is the inexorable standard of all values.

It is plain that without such original preference for one or more articles of property, man could never rise above a savage or barbarous condition, as all his dealings would have to be in kind, or by barter. So long as exchanges are made in this manner, the race remains upon the lowest plane of social, political material existence. All civilizations are based upon accumulation of property. Property results from division of labor; but such division is possible only where the laborer can be paid in some article which he may not produce, but with which, by direct exchange, he can always obtain that of which he stands in need. It would be most illogical to assume that a fact of such transcendent importance as the passage of the whole race from a savage to a civilized condition, would be left to depend upon caprice, or upon convention or agreement which, without the common guidance of the instinct or law supposed, would set up as many standards as there are nationalities or races, thus inevitably creating the very confusion which convention and agreement was to remedy.

The universal attractiveness for gold and silver, of course depends upon their beauty, and their almost infinite applicability to works of taste and art. Of all values those are most prized that minister in the highest degree to our sense of the beautiful. The value of gold and silver even, sinks into insignificance, compared with that of some exquisite piece of painting or sculpture. But such values are exceptional and local, and have none of the attributes of universality and uniformity which gold and silver have maintained, with equal intensity, from the birth of the race to the present hour.

The other attributes fitting gold and silver to become mediums of exchange, or standards of value, are their high relative value; their divisibility, without diminishing their value; the capacity of each piece, however minute, to receive an impress of its quantity; their durability, and the uniformity of their cost and supply. No other articles whatever, for the want of such subordinate qualities, are fitted to become mediums of exchange, no matter how high may be their relative or positive value.

Gold and silver, then, are the natural mediums of exchange. Every producer desires to convert his surplus into them, or in promises to pay them on demand. Every person who loans property stipulates to be paid in them. All contracts, consequently, are taken to be payable in them, whether they contain such provision or not. But as their intervention is, so far, a tax upon industry, one of the first refinements of modern commerce was to dispense with their use in many transactions by offsetting one against the other, symbols of values, or evidences of property, of which commerce between nations affords a striking example. A dry goods merchant in the United States does not accompany his order with its value in gold, but purchases of his neighbor engaged in shipping produce to that country, a bill drawn against such shipments. The foreign manufacturer collects the bill and credits his American customer with the amount. The case is reciprocally the same with the purchaser in England of American produce. Exchanges made in this manner, which are of the nature of those in kind, dispense with the use of an amount of gold and silver equal to their volume, effecting, of course, a corresponding saving. If the exports and imports between the two countries were exactly the same in amount, not a dollar in gold would be required in the commerce between them. But while they are nearly uniform for a series of years, it seldom happens that they are exactly balanced for any one year. The difference, whatever it may be, must be paid in gold and silver, which, in such cases, moves rather as merchandise than as currency.

Bills of Exchange consequently drawn against shipments of merchandise are the medium of exchange in international commerce. The advantage resulting from the elimination of so much gold and silver to be applied as capital to other purposes, is too palpable and well understood to require further illustration. Were gold and silver present in every transaction between nations, the vastly increased amount of capital required would abridge commerce to one-half its present volume. The progress made in mechanical science, as well as in the operations of commerce, and which is the distinguishing feature of the age, consists either in abridging entirely cumbersome and expensive processes, or in superseding them by others more cheap, simple and expeditious.

The exchanges between different points of the same country are effected in precisely the same manner as those between different nations. The value of the commerce between Chicago and New-York exceeds, at the present time, that between New-York and Liverpool. The bills mutually drawn against shipments of produce on the one side, and merchandise on the other, so nearly balance each other, that the small amount of gold and silver used is lost sight of in the magnitude of the transactions.

If a vast saving is effected by using bills drawn against shipments of merchandize, as mediums of exchange in international commerce or in that between distant points of the same country, a vastly greater one is accomplished by employing a similar process among a people constituting a single community, as the domestic trade of a people far exceeds, in amount, its foreign commerce. As such exchanges are effected by the use of the notes and credits of banks of discount and circulation, a description of their organization and operations will be the most intelligible mode of illustrating this part of the subject under discussion. P.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Inside Glimpses of Old Political Contests.

The progress of our armies southward exhumes, from the private collections of Southern politicians, a good many private letters, which give interesting inside views of the troubles and perplexities of the political controversies of fifteen or twenty years ago. Many of these letters, which have come into our hands from our Southern soldiers or correspondents, are so purely private and personal in their character and contents, that their publication would be scarcely proper. Others relate wholly to public affairs, and form, properly enough, part of the political history of the day.

The following letter to Ex-President TYLER, asking his aid in procuring an office from President POLK, furnishes a striking comment on the relations which existed between those functionaries:

FROM THOMAS SCOTT, REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, TO PRESIDENT TYLER.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 17, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I exceedingly regret that circumstances rendered it impracticable for me, consistent with the obligations I was under to the Government and to my clients, to avail myself of your friendly invitation to pay you a second visit during my stay in Washington.

It is probable we shall not again meet in time, and I, therefore, avail myself of this occasion to say to you that you had not in Ohio a warmer or more sincere friend than myself. I sustained to the best of my abilities your character and Administration through evil and good report. I was anxious to secure your election to the Presidency; but your leading friends seemed to me to have determined otherwise. When you was nominated I thought you ought not to have withdrawn from the contest, but rather to have suffered a defeat; and that if either was forced to withdraw it ought to have been Mr. POLK. Laboring under that impression and entertaining serious apprehensions that, if elected, Mr. POLK would be under the influence of the old rabid Locos, I, with thousands of other pure Democrats in Ohio, declined voting for him, thinking it safer to vote for a political opponent than to give my sanction to the principles of proscription and intoleranee which we feared would be introduced into the Democratic family by Mr. POLK. The information I received at Washington has entirely removed my impressions. But perhaps I have committed the unpardonable sin which can never be forgotten by my Democratic friends. If so, I must submit to my fate. My commission as Register of the Land Office will expire in May or June next, and having honestly and faithfully discharged the trust confided to me by your Excellency, candor compels me to say that it would be gratifying to my feelings to be honored with a renewal of my commission. Should you, therefore, feel no objection to interfering in my behalf, I respectfully request the honor of your influence with President POLK to secure for me a renomination. May happiness and prosperity attend you in your retirement from the public services.

I have the honor of subscribing myself your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOTT.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

This letter was indorsed as follows by Mr. TYLER:

"Mr. SCOTT little knew that to avow himself a friend of mine was the surest way of securing ostracism. I gave POLK the Presidency, and he removed every friend I left in office. I made no request of him."

The following is interesting, but in a different way:

FROM HENRY A. WISE TO PRESIDENT TYLER.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: We are just weighing anchor, with all and everything on board, and "all well." I cannot leave the country without taking another short leave of you, and without making further report of my views of your real political interests. My few days' sojourn here have fully confirmed my previous impressions that you had of late been most hypocritically dealt with by certain people in this *city of juggliery*. I have seen ALEXANDER HOTTE, and I have had presented to me, silently and unseen, evidences to my complete satisfaction that in the late or pending removals your cause has been impaired here. My unbiased judgment compels me to say that I respectfully advise that you will not urge or further prosecute the ousting of CURTIS and WEYMOUTH. If the nominees for their places are rejected make no other nominations. At the bottom, you may rely on it, the efforts to remove these men came from a John C. Spencer quarter, and *that* influence has injured your cause beyond all others. They have betrayed you. You now have a nomination which must be felt. CURTIS, I *know*, could not if he would amalgamate with either Whigs or Democrats. Clay or Van Buren party would certainly repudiate him. His map is WEBSTER, but his *interest is with you*. WEYMOUTH is in the same situation; both are compelled to look alone for bread or preferment. They can do you more service than any who would remove them. Indeed, they have not been idle. Neither one of these men has approached me, and I have derived my information from sources both friendly and inimical to you and to them. Both grieves over the mistakes made here. Both WEYMOUTH and CURTIS have spent large sums in a silent and efficient way for the advancement of Tylerism, and have made no parade about it. But perhaps I am trespassing on your patience, and you will as usual laugh at my judgment. I may be deceived, but would not willingly deceive you—*that* at least you know. We are about to sail at 11 A. M., without hearing from the Baltimore nominations, except so far as your convention was concerned. I can only say I have the deepest anxieties, and only hope for the best. I trust if your cause cannot be so managed as to insure success, it will, at least, suffer no dishonor, and acquire for you a potential strength for the future. If I am not in the arena in this campaign, I am, as I often say, "young enough, not coward enough to live to fight another day." Now or hereafter I shall be ready to rally, with a loud war-cry, under the banner of justice and truth, conservative, national and States-rights domestic policy, which I have heretofore deemed to be yours. May God guide and govern you and yours, and whatever may be the results in time, I pray that the grand result may be our highest promotion in eternity.

Ever your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

[Indorsed on the back—HENRY A. WISE, New-York, May 29, 1844, as to GRAHAM and WEYMOUTH, and politics generally.

His views of CURTIS are wrong. I know them better than he does.]

FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER TO HIS WIFE, IN REGARD TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1861.

I am losing my patience more and more every day with the unreadable and unpatriotic men with whom we are dealing, and, had I the power to do so, would at once terminate the convention. Their object is to procrastinate and finally to defeat. I had hoped that our consultation would have been brought to a close on Thursday, but here we are on Saturday, and here we shall be for many days yet, I fear, unless the convention is brought to a sudden close. What effect the presence of LINCOLN will have remains to be seen. He is expected to-day, the poor fool, who has suffered himself to be betrayed into all sorts of ridiculous speeches since he left Springfield. My opinion remains unchanged as to the true policy which should have been pursued by Virginia. The Border States still look to her, but what she will do remains to be seen. I am very anxious to be in Richmond.

Yesterday there was here a grand parade. The President had the night before called down to see me about turning out the regular troops, and not finding me at *my* room, but at the convention, where we were holding a night session, addressed me a note. I advised against it, and the morning's papers contained an order revoking the order which had appeared the day before from General SCOTT, directing the parade. The city was all astir to witness the [illegible] of the change, and it took all the Cabinet and officers and members of Congress to obtain a reversal of the order. They did succeed, however, and the troops paraded about 1 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, when I returned from WILLARD'S, I found the streets blocked up with flying artillery and cavalry, and the sidewalks literally swarming with the multitude. To-day, I suppose, we shall have a great turn-out to receive LINCOLN, who, I learn, has since leaving home turned out moustaches, on the advice of some young lady on his route. * * * [The remainder of this letter is purely personal in its character.]

With constant affection, your husband,

J. TYLER.

LIFE IN REBEL PRISONS.

Narrative by an Ohio Boy Just Escaped from Andersonville, Georgia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP FORTY FIRST ILLINOIS VET VOLS., ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1864.

EDS. COM.—The following is a concise account of the capture and subsequent imprisonment, brutal treatment, and escape of ANDREW J. MUSE, of Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, from the rebellious fiends at Andersonville, Georgia, and it is but an additional item in the black catalogue of damning proofs of the devilishly-contrived and diabolically executed modes of punishment inflicted upon men whose only crime is an unshaken love of right, justice and liberty, and who would not stoop to the foul machinations of traitors.

Our regiment (One Hundredth Ohio Volunteers) left Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, in August 1863, and arrived at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th of September, and went into camp. On the 7th, a detachment of 300, under Lieut. Col. HAYS, was sent up the R. C. Railroad, 95 miles northeast of Knoxville, and it was the supposition at the time, for the purpose of doing guard duty on the road. We arrived at a large bridge, seven miles from Limestone Station, which, from all appearance, had just been burned, as the smoke still hovered in clouds above the ruins. When we halted it was just dark, and oppressively still. The stillness, in fact, seemed to forebode evil—a lull before the storm. Our pickets were thrown out, and the command waited in painful silence the dawn of day and the consequences attending its advent. Just as the first faint flush of light streaked the eastern sky, we were startled by several rapid shots on the picket line, which continued to increase and draw nearer, and from the sound of the thickening conflict it was evident that our boys were getting the worst of it, and were falling back, which proved to be true; for scarce five minutes from the first shot our pickets came rushing into camp, hotly pursued by a large force of rebels under Gen. JACKSON, who no sooner discovered our reserve than they attacked it furiously.

Col. HAYES deployed the battalion as skirmishers, and an obstinate struggle began; our boys, owing to the large numbers of the enemy, giving ground slowly, closely pressed by the foe, who were, it would seem, bent upon the capture of our forces at all hazards. In this manner we retreated for seven miles to Limestone Station, where a part of the command took shelter in a block-house, and, by a skillful use of their rifles, checked for a moment the rebel advance. But this advantage was of short duration, for they brought three pieces of artillery forward, and opened with solid shot and shell, which tore through the block-house, rendering it rather warm quarters. I, with others of my comrades, did not enter the house with the rest, but remained outside, being pretty well convinced that the block citadel would receive the compliments of the rebel battery which had annoyed us somewhat in our retreat.

This was about 1 P. M. We fought with them with varied success, until near dark, when, growing desperate by their severe loss, and the obstinate resistance of so small a force, the entire force of the enemy, 2,700 strong, charged upon us from all sides, firing and yelling as they came up like demons.

Col. HAYES, seeing all hope of further retreat cut off, and not wishing to sacrifice the lives of his men uselessly, ordered the Second Lieutenant of Company C to hoist the white flag, which he did, but it was shot out of his hand; again he raised it, and again it was shot down, and the Lieutenant hoisted it the third time before the blind devils recognized the symbol of submission.

It is now dark, and the boys, 250 strong, marched out and stacked arms, and submitted to their hard fate. The rebel Gen. JACKSON rode up to Col. HAYES and ordered him to call out the rest of his men.

"These are all I have, General," said Col. HAYES, looking toward his boys. "But," said the unbelieving rebel, "Where are those sharpshooters of yours, that resisted so obstinately all day?" "These they are," said Col. HAYES, pointing to his little band, who listened in gloomy silence to this dialogue between the leaders.

Not wishing to let the captives see the chagrin and astonishment of the blunt and laconic answer of Col. HAYES, the rebel General tur ned in his saddle, and gave orders to move at once.

We felt in, and were marched under heavy escort to Jonesboro, where we arrived about midnight, and were put into the Court-house until morning, when they took a descriptive list of each of us, after which they hurried us off on the cars, and ran us to Lynchburgh, Va., where we arrived about 2 o'clock in the day, and were thrust into a miserable hole, called a jail.

We underwent a strict search, and all of our blankets, haversacks, coats, &c., were taken from us. We were brutally insulted and abused by the white-livered citizens, who were unsparing in their denunciations of the "Yankee negro thieves," as they were pleased to term us.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon our commissioned officers and a part of the detachment were sent to Richmond by rail, and were at once sent to Libby Prison. The detachment I was in left Lynchburgh the next day at noon, and in the evening we arrived at the rebel capital, and were, like the first squad, honored with a berth at Libby. When we were marching up to prison, our officers, from an upper window, made signs to us to conceal our money, watches, &c., as we were in imminent danger of pickpockets, which we did, but found upon entering the sacred walls of Libby, that the chivalrous managers of this venerable monument of human suffering, were up to the *biz* of lightening the purses of Yankee unfortunates, whom the winds of rebellion chanced to cast into this demon's den of treason, and in a short time we were almost to a man deprived of our money and time-keepers.

The next morning we were parceled and sent to that *Hell on earth*, Belle Island, where I witnessed sights of suffering for months, that were horrible—awful—positively indescribable, and chill the blood and rend the heart with an agony of pity to remember. Day after day I have been forced to witness the slow, fearful death by starvation, of scores of our noble fellows, and to hear their agonizing moans, and incoherent ravings, and pleading for something to soothe the pains of hunger. They would sometimes, when in this half-crazed condition, ask for something to save their lives, which they could feel slipping away. And their brutal jailer would drag them from their suffering couches, declaring that *they would show them how to address gentlemen*, and despite their weak and emaciated condition, buck and gag the poor fellows, and force them to life for hours beneath the scorching rays of the sun; and many times when they went to release the sufferers, they would find a stiffened corpse, with the sunken eyes glazed in death, their fiendish treatment having snapped the frail thread of life, and the poor victim being at last beyond the reach of their persecution.

One poor fellow, being reduced by starvation and ill-usage to a mere skeleton, and could scarcely stand, crawled one day up on a bank near his tent to get a little fresh air, his face burning with fever; but no sooner had he gained the summit of the bank and sat down trembling with extreme exhaustion that the exertion had cost him, when the sentinel leaped upon the bank and harshly ordered him to get down or he would shoot him. The poor boy staggered to his feet at once, knowing full well what would be the consequence of hesitation, and attempted to get out of sight; but before he could turn round the rebel demon raised his gun and fired, the ball passing through and through the poor boy's side, who rolled down the bank, and expired without a groan, his heart's blood spirting in jets from the ghastly wound.

Another time a lot of our boys were crowded in a close, narrow, and filthy cell, scarce ten feet wide, with but one small grated window for light and air, and some being sick, were obliged to lie down, and in consequence the men were huddled, and the air foul and oppressive (and one young fellow who was almost suffocated, arose and put his face up to the window to get a breath, when the guard upon the outside, without the slightest provocation, shot him through the head, his blood and brains bespattering his comrades inside of the cell, who, with a low, thrilling cry of horror, contemplated this brutal and cold-blooded murder of their unfortunate comrade, without the power of even a remonstrance, for fear of sharing a like fate. No notice was taken of this circumstance by the rebel officers at all, who knew well of its occurrence at the time, and could have had no excuse as to being ignorant of it; but the fact is, it was immaterial to them whether their men shot our boys or not, as the present case was a plain one and could not be concealed.

In February I resolved to attempt an escape from Belle Island; by-and-by a chance was offered me, as follows: Near our quarters was a high bank, which I before mentioned, with a wide ditch running through it, spanned by a culvert, and by careful means, I dug from my tent down through the bank, and came out at the lower end of the culvert, without being discovered; and by stooping, I succeeded

in reaching the river through the ditch, with another one of our men, without discovery. I saw a skiff moored to the shore, into which we sprang, but, unfortunately, it was locked; but the hope of escape gave me courage, and I began cutting the staple loose from the bow, and had nearly succeeded, when down came the sergeant of the guard and took me back again, and reported me to the Lieutenant, who began cursing and abusing me for attempting to escape, and working himself up to such an ungovernable rage, that he seized me by the collar, and drew and snapped his revolver, which missing fire, he beat me over the head with it, bruising my face and head severely.

I could have torn his black heart from his accursed frame could I have had the power; but, no, I was forced to stand and be beaten like a dog, without the power to resent the indignity.

I was now subjected to a double share of illtreatment, savored with taunts of what would be done with me if I attempted it again; all of which I was compelled by surrounding circumstances to endure, bitter though it was to me.

Matters continued as usual until in March, when rumors of extensive preparations being made by Gen. GRANT to move against Richmond, caused a removal of a part of the prisoners from Belle Island to Andersonville, Georgia, I being among those sent off, and while on the way, I, on the night of the 8th of March, attempted an escape by sawing a hole in one of the cars, which I had nearly completed when the saw broke, and I was obliged to give this mode up and try some other. I watched my chance, and stepping to the slide in the car, which was shut, I endeavored to slide it back. It yielded slowly, and when I thought it wide enough I drew back, springing at the opening with all force. I thought to get out, but the space was too small, and the movement I made attracted the guard's attention, who, seeing me struggling in the aperture, uttered a fearful oath, and clubbing his musket, dealt me a heavy blow over the head with it, knocking me senseless. I knew no more until we arrived at Andersonville. After we arrived here our treatment became so brutal that our boys, through their desperation, layed a plot to raise *en masse* and escape. Everything was arranged; one party was to storm the battery near the barracks, and another to overpower the guards and release all those that were confined, but a traitor in the crowd divulged the whole plot on the eve of execution, and the scheme was frustrated. I, however, watched my chance, and a short time after the plot of escape was foiled, I managed to elude the vigilance of the guard, and had got twenty miles away, and congratulating myself on my escape, when up came some citizens who happened to know where I came from, and they took me back to Andersonville again, and the commandant had me put in irons, and was going to inflict one hundred lashes as an additional, but did not at last.

News began to come in now thick and fast of terrific battles being fought between GRANT and LEE, SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, always resulting in glorious victories for the Confederates, however; so they said, but by and by prisoners began to come from both fronts and gave another version of the affairs altogether; and when they told us of the succession of victories of GRANT and SHERMAN, and the glorious prospects of final success, the boys were profuse in their demonstrations of joy, and the same called forth many bitter curses from the enraged rebels. But on the eve of the 7th of June, 1864, I being out on a wood detail, and watching when the guard were not looking, I slipped from the roads into the woods, and traveled all night, and next day passed through Buena Vista, crossed the railroad east of Columbus, and halted two miles from Hamilton from hunger and exhaustion, and hid for two days in an old barn, and was fed by some negroes near by. I left again, crossed the Chattahoochee River below West Point, struck the railroad farther down at Ossaparrien Creek, and kept a straight course for the Fallapoosa, which I crossed into Calhoun County, where I found, and was sheltered by, a Union family, and was directed how to go. I started again straight for Rome, passing through White Plains, Caross Plains, and was nearing Cave Springs, when I was discovered by a squad of guerrillas, but plunging into the woods I took to the mountains and escaped them, and on the 3d of July, 1864, crossed the Coosa River, and was making good time, when I was startled by a rude challenge to halt, but not being in a humor to be retaken so near Heaven, I let out and ran like a mad, in spite of my weak and starved condition, and as soon as the gorgeous sunset was bathing hill-tops and valleys in a shower of golden light, I caught the gleam of the Star Spangled Banner in Rome, Ga., and quickening my pace, soon entered the city, and after reporting, came up to this place, where I am at present.

I have, at young MUNRO's request, related all the main incidents of his imprisonment, treatment and escape, omitting the minor ones, of which there were a great many; but the space would not admit of their being related.

He desires me to say that it is his wish that all Northern papers be requested to publish this, in order to show how our prisoners are treated in Southern jails.

He also tells me that the news of the Presidential nominations were received at Andersonville just before he left, through some prisoners from SHERMAN, and that, much to the rebel officers' chagrin and rage, the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, Old Abe and Andy, were almost unanimously endorsed, there being scarce a dissenting voice.

JAS. D. ENGLISH.
Forty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Dennis' Expedition to Jackson—Complete Details of the Affair.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEADQ'RS SEVENTY SIXTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
VICKSBURGH, MISS., July 13, 1864.

I send you a brief description of the late expedition to Jackson, Mississippi, which left this city on the morning of the 1st inst., and returned on the evening of the 9th inst., under command of Brig.-Gen. E. S. DENNIS, Commander of the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and a complete list of the losses in different companies during the engagement on the morning of the 7th inst., at a point some three miles west of Jackson, known as "Cross Roads," or rather where Canton road intersects the main Jackson road.

On the evening of June 30th, orders were received at the headquarters of the different regiments composing the force to make the necessary arrangements for a move the next morning at 2 o'clock; and when the specified time arrived, although the day was exceedingly warm and dusty, we marched to Big Black River, where we went in camp for the night, with the expectation of resuming our journey at an early hour next morning; but not so.

Morning came, but no orders, in consequence of which we lay in camp all day and the second night, our delay being to await the construction of the pontoon bridge over the river, and to attend to the drawing of rations and forage; but early on the morning of the 3d inst. we took our position in ranks, and "marched slowly on" until we arrived at Champion Hills, a place which will long be remembered by friends of many brave men who now lie in sweet repose, filling the graves of true soldiers, who have fallen battling for their country's rights and the protection of their old emblem and protector, the Stars and Stripes, under which they have won many hard-fought battles. Here we went into camp, to spend another night under the grand canopy of heaven.

Next morning we moved by the "break of day," and made fine progress, it having rained the night previous, which tended to recreate and enliven our little army, as it had been very warm and dusty the preceding three days; and at 2 o'clock P. M. we were encamped in the suburbs of Clinton, a small town on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad. Here we had made ample arrangements for doing our rations justice, when the advance, a detachment of cavalry, was attacked, and a general move was the result. Eatables of every description, which had been served in the most luxuriant style, were put aside, and a line of battle formed, but to no avail, as the enemy retreated upon our making arrangements to meet them; consequently we retired, spending the balance of our hours of rest in peace.

Morning came, and we advanced as per orders, at 7 o'clock, but proceeded only a short distance when this regiment was ordered to the rear, the train having been attacked by a squad of rebel cavalry, and for the remainder of the day, we acted in the capacity of rear guard, but did not encounter any enemy, they having gone to their advance to support a battery which was operating against our front. After 1 o'clock, the enemy fell back in the direction of Canton, fearing Col. COATES' Second Brigade, First Division, would effect a flank movement on them.

Previous to our entering Jackson, a flag of truce was sent out by the citizens with a request that we should not shell the city, reporting no enemy there, so we marched through their once prosperous, but now desolate capital, with banners flying, filling the air with the melodious sounds of martial music, amidst the prolonged cheers of the men, and arrived at the river on the southeast of the city, where we went in camp.

Here we remained until 4 o'clock next day, when the bugle was sounded to depart, the direction or destination being unknown to any but the Commanders, and in a few moments all were on the move in the direction of what was termed "home," but, alas! we proceeded but a short distance, the Seventy sixth Infantry being in the advance, when we came to a "halt." Artillery was not put in position, cavalry thrown out as skirmishers, and the lines established by the infantry—everything in position, and the ball opened. Heavy firing from both sides was kept up until the shades of darkness set in, when both armies retired, our men taking position and lying on their arms until the coming morn, and long ere the sun ascended from behind the hills of the far distant east, the skirmishing commenced. Heavy firing, both from artillery and musketry, was kept up continually until 7 o'clock, neither party seeming to gain any advantage, until finally the Second Brigade of the gallant old Fourth Division, were ordered to advance, the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry in front as skirmishers, and the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, as a support. And advance they did, until the entire line was within some twenty-five yards from the enemy, who lay in one position, which they had established the previous evening, under cover, lying in the edge of a heavy body of timber, while on the contrary our lines were exposed to their whole fire, being in an open field which inclined toward them. In this position these two regiments lay for five hours, until the train had passed, without the loss of a wagon, and it has been asserted that this command saved all from destruction by their gallantry and desperate fighting. Too much credit and praise cannot be attributed to the officers and men, and permit me to say no braver ever entered the field of battle. Strange as it may seem, the Seventy-sixth did not lose an officer, and had twenty-one on the field, but lost about 100 men out of 375. Lieut.-Col. C. C. JONES had his horse shot four times while riding along the lines, the last shot proving fatal, but he never retired from the field, although his leg was somewhat fractured by the falling of his horse.

After continued fighting for five hours, orders came to fall back, and it was with the greatest difficulty that this regiment escaped capture, as they were compelled to leave all the dead and seriously wounded on the field, being obliged to crawl some two hundred yards under a heavy and galling fire, after which they reformed the line and crossed a large opening some two miles in width, under a constant fire of grape and canister, and musketry, when we rejoined our command in good order, receiving the compliments of the General and his staff, who had given us up as lost.

After leaving the field of action we moved in direction of the train, but were harassed in the rear by the cavalry of the enemy, who made three unsuccessful charges on a section of BOLTON's Chicago Battery, but were successfully repulsed on each occasion, with a comparatively small loss on our side but heavy on the enemy's, the battery pouring a murderous fire of grape, canister and shell into their ranks as they advanced, with the Eleventh Illinois Infantry as a support, who at no time were idle. After this repulse we had no more serious trouble, but still an attack was hourly expected on the train, which at the time was perfectly safe.

In this manner we reached Baker's Creek, about one a half miles east of Champion Hills, where we camped for the night, after a hard day's work, the men and animals being completely fatigued and worn out, having been destitute of any food of importance for the past day, and the heat being very oppressive, in consequence of which there was several cases of sun-stroke, one of which proved fatal. Time rolled on, and by 4 o'clock next morning our noble little band could have been seen wending their way in the direction of Black River, where we arrived in the evening after a long and arduous march, at which place we lay until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant, when our last day's march began, and by the dead hours of midnight we were once more within the walls of this ill-fated city.

Suffice me to say that it is thought by all parties interested, we achieved everything anticipated, having drawn forces from an important point of the enemy's, thereby gaining advantages in other sources, and by destroying a bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, which was partially completed. Still, the general supposition is that it was not the intention of Gen. DENNIS to engage the enemy as he did, knowing their forces outnumbered ours, having some 3,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, while our entire force of effective men did not exceed 2,000, but to attract their attention so that our train could be put past danger.

A Brigadier-General vs. a Captain—Gen. Connor and Capt. Potts have a Rough-and Tumble Fight in Salt Lake.

From the Salt Lake Herald, July 21.

On Saturday afternoon, for a little time, East Temple-street was in a fever of excitement, and all sorts of extravagant rumors were in circulation about Brig.-Gen. CONNOR and Capt. IZATUS POTTS having a "rough-and-tumble" in the public street. Divested of the exaggerations, it was simply an "unpleasant affair," to which "any other man" might have been subjected as well as the General, and for which be was in nowise responsible.

Some months ago, Capt. POTTS was tried by Court Martial at Camp Douglas, on the charge of "having used language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and on some other charge—which now escapes our memory—that had reference to the Captain's veracity over some statement about some persons deserting, or threatening to desert from the service. The "language unbecoming" was the principal charge, and it was regarded by several officers, one in particular, as an imputation upon their wives. As the evidence went before the court, Capt. POTTS appeared to have tendered an explanatory apology to the officers, and claimed that this charge against the moral condition of Camp Douglas had no reference to the wives of officers in the command; but simply to certain "ladies" who had swarmed there, and some of whom he had, while on duty, seen in various improper places at the latest hour in the evening and at the earliest hour in the morning—and "so on and so forth." The "explanatory," however, was not accepted by all the officers; the charges were made, the court-martial was held, and Department Headquarters on the Pacific consigned the Captain to retirement for three months without pay.

About three weeks since, the Captain donned again his "suit of blue," and feelings and speech appeared to be laid up in lavender till "the good time coming," a period when honorably fulfilled service promises to restore to civil life and free speech quite a number of gentlemen. But, unexpectedly, on Friday, Capt. POTTS received the intelligence that he was "dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States,"—why and wherefore, we are told, was not stated; but, as the discharge dates back to March, the probabilities are that it was for the offences already noticed.

On Saturday the Captain came to town and, it appears, "smiled" too much over his "deliverance," and while in the ecstatics of his new position, he saw the General with some other gentlemen in Mr. LIVINGSTON's apartments in the Salt Lake House, and there addressed him in relation to his discharge, former service, etc. Gen. CONNOR, under the circumstances, treated the Captain in a very gentlemanly manner, and after ineffectually trying to get rid of him, the General withdrew and went into GILBERT's store, where, shortly afterwards the Captain followed. He put his hand roughly on the General's shoulder, which was quickly resented, and in a moment the Captain's throat and the General's hand were in very close proximity, and following that, with lightning velocity, the General is said to have tapped GILBERT's floor with the Captain's poll to the entire satiety of the latter. In the scuffle the General received a slight scratch on the cheek, but, with that exception, he came off with all the glory. No doubt the Captain now regrets more than any other, the unfortunate circumstance that has caused so much talk.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—A SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED—SEVERAL LOST BOOKS RECOVERED BY THE POLICE—ONE PERSON UNDER ARREST.—At a late hour on Saturday afternoon, Mr. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF, one of the Tax Commissioners of this City, went before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit to the effect that the Books of Record and Receivers' books of the following Wards were missing from the Tax Commissioners' office, viz.: the First, Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, two volumes of the Twenty-first and Twenty second, and one volume of the Nineteenth Ward; also, two volumes of the lists of residents, and one volume containing the names of the taxable non-residents of this City; also a large number of affidavits and vouchers relating to the taxable property of the City. The affidavit further states that these missing books and papers are the property of the City and County of New-York, that they were feloniously taken from the Tax Commissioners' office in the City of New-York, on or about the 5th day of May last, and that he (WOODRUFF) has cause to suspect, and does suspect that the same or a portion thereof are concealed in the house of Mr. THEODORE KARNER, at No. 278 East Seventy-fourth-street.

Justice DOWLING thereupon issued a search-warrant, and placed the same in the hands of Officer BARKLEY, of the Tombs Police Court, for execution. That officer proceeded to KARNER's house and instituted a search. Seven of the books described in Mr. WOODRUFF's affidavit were found on KARNER's parlor table. The following are the titles of the books recovered, viz: First Ward Record Book; First Ward Receiver's Book; Fifteenth Ward Receiver's Book; Fifteenth Ward Record Book; Twentieth Ward Record Book; Twentieth Ward Receiver's Book; Twentieth Ward Field Book. These books being found in Mr. KARNER's possession, he was taken into custody, and upon being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, he was held for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	103
5,000	do.	102¾
5,000	do.	102⅞
27,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	104⅜
25,000	do.	104½
1,200	do.	104⅝
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	103¾
1,000	do.	103¾
51,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95
75,000	do.	94⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	72
45,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	48⅝
10,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90	58
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.'87	118
3,000	Erie 3d M. B.	128
5,000	Erie R. 5th M.	128
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121
6,000	M.C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	130
12,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	115
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105
1,000	M.&P.Du C.1st.	114
10,000	Miss.& Mo. L. G.	61
12,000	Alton & T.H.In.	82
7,000	do.	81½
5,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	117½
10	Atlantic Bank	95
100	Canton Co.	34½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	56
50	do.	57
100	do.	56¾
150	Cen. Coal Co.	60
250	Mar. Min. Co.	41½
100	Mil.& P.Du C. b30	63½
100	Cle. & Tol. R.	137
100	N. Y. Central	132
50	do.	132¼
100	do. s10	132⅛
25	do.	132¼
100	Erie Railway	109⅝
100	do. b30	109⅞
100	do. b10	109¾
1000	do. b3	109⅜
500	do.	109½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	126⅞
100	do. b3	127½
200	do.	127⅜
73	P.,F.W.&C.Scrip.	110
10	Erie R. Pref.	107
800	Reading R.	132¾
200	do.	132½
100	do. b15	133
100	Mich. Cen. R.	133¾
150	do.	134
100	do. b10	135
200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	12[illegible]
100	do.	124⅜
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	108¼
300	do. b10	108⅜
100	Chi. & N. W.	49⅛
100	do.	49¼
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	85
100	do. b30	86
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
1000	do.	109¼
100	do. b10	109⅜
500	do.	109½
100	do. b15	109⅜
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	83¼
200	do.	83½
100	do. b15	84

MONDAY, July 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very active in the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The latter include a large amount of Sugars, Teas, and Coffee, withdrawn from Bond, and reëxported for a better market. The value of these articles, embraced in the aggregate Export list, is $1,275,000, leaving over $6,500,000 for the value of Domestic Produce and the ordinary Miscellaneous of the weekly lists. This is the largest Export movement ever registered for New-York for a single week. The Import duties are on a fair scale; falling, however, below the same week last season. The Export of Specie is also below the movement last July, owing to the better supply of Produce Bills on England, and of Bills drawn against U. S. 5-20 Stocks for the Continent. The price of Gold left off on Saturday about the same as the week before, after intermediate fluctuations from one extreme to another of 20 per cent. The price of Money to the Stock Bidders was easier at the close of the week, and Stocks partially below them at the beginning, though speculation has not yet recovered its active temper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	255@271@251@254½
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	104@104⅜
New-York Central	133⅜@132
New-York and Erie	10⅛@109⅞ ex d.
Erie Preferred Shares	108⅜@110⅜ ex d.
Rock Island	108⅜@109¼
Michigan Southern	82½@83¼
Michigan Central	133⅜@134¼
Toledo	135@136¼
Illinois Central	124¾@12[illegible]
Hudson River	127⅜@127¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107⅜@108½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110@110¾ ex d.
Chicago and North Western	51¼@[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	74½@74
Mariposa Gold	42¼@42
Cumberland	62⅜@56⅜
Reading	133¾@132⅜

The price of Gold on Saturday was 255½@253½, closing 254½ ₩ cent.

Stocks were in moderate demand. Prices exhibited no very remarkable changes. Governments were buoyant. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Boards no important movements took place, and the market closed tamely.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour Friday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	102⅝	102⅞	Mich. Central	133	134¼
U. S. 5-20's	104⅜	104⅜	Mich. Southern	83½	83⅝
N. Y. Central	131¾	132	Illinois Cen.	124¾	12[illegible]
Erie	110⅞	109¼	Pittsburgh	108¼	108⅝
Erie Preferred	108¾	107	Fort Wayne	110⅞	110⅝
Hudson	127	127¼	Rock Island	109¼	109⅛
Canton	34	34½	Reading	132¾	132¾
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	74½	74
Toledo	136¼	136½	Cum'land Coal.	57¼	56¾
Northwest	49⅝	49¾	Mariposa	41¼	42
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	48¼	N. West Pref.	85	85

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	108	Irving	95
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	116
Mechanics'	112	People's	100
Merchants' Exchange	96	Continental	107
Commerce	105	Atlantic	95
Import. & Traders'	100	Park	136
Ocean	96		

And the following from the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Al. &T.H. seconds, Prf.	90
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	131	Chi.& N. W. S. F.	115
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. Int.	103½
Erie 2ds, '79	128	L. & W. Bds.	112
Erie 3ds, '83	128	Del. L. & W. 1sts	117
Buff.N.Y.&E. '77	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds	120
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	105½
Harlem 2ds '64	102	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	114
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. C. new 1sts	135	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Mich. S. 2ds	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	130
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Ill. Cen. '75	133	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Al. & T. H. 1sts	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,540,657 36, including for Customs, $115,000; total payments, $2,954,308 89; total balance, $14,416,659.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,445,866, against $4,571,646 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $7,879,920 against $2,281,855 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is only $556,000, against $1,706,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $853,000.

The official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York are still delayed, from some unaccountable want of punctuality, both for the months of May and June. We have thus been deprived, beyond the usual date, of the means of completing our tables for the Fiscal Year, and of the official starting point in resuming our comparison of the Foreign Trade movement for the calendar year. The informal weekly returns furnished from the Statistical Bureau of the Custom-house, however, enable us to approximate the results thus far.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 23d July, inst., by our weekly statements amounts

to	$140 248,773
Against 1863 (monthly)	103 827,073
Increase to date	$36 421,700

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 20th

July (inst.) to	$104,622,360
Against same time, 1863	101,441,589
Increase, to date	$3,180,771

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 23d July, inst., amounts

to	$30,425 000
Against same time 1863	25,280 000
Increase to date	$5,145,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 25th July, instant, amount

to	$45,104,000
Against same time 1863	27,477,005
Increase at New-York alone	$17,627,891

To which about *six millions increase* at other ports, over the same period in 1863,—the heaviest increase out of New-York being at the port of San Francisco.

Of the coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R.	65,317	1,833,309	1,761,699	51,619
Schuyl. Nav.	21,566	421,094	351,819	69,275
Lehigh V. R.	22,125	296,675	288,810	8,864
Lehigh Nav.	24,463	815,945	729,174	86,771
Del. and Lack.	23,603	691,401	635,070	56,330
Del. and Hud.	30,170	360,270	315,345	44,925
Penn. Coal	22,363	329,611	226,314	103,296
Shamokin	9,991	154,283	133,513	20,377
Broad Top	7,427	216,777	163,980	52,797
Lykens Val.	4,131	67,767	45,680	22,087
Trevorton	7,664	37,941	30,380	7,311
Total	244,020	5,227,676	4,702,004	523,702

The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region is steadily increasing from its depression by the recent strike. The tonnage from all the mines in this State for the week reached 244,020 tons. For the season, the aggregate tonnage is 5,227,676 tons, against 4,702,004 to the same date last year—showing an increase of 525,072 tons. The prices of coal continue firm, notwithstanding the increased production. The increase the present year is not over a season of small production last year, for last year's tonnage, it will be remembered, was greatly in excess of that of the year 1862. The high price of coal in the face of the facts of increased production gives rise to much complaint on the part of consumers, and charges are made of combinations to effect results that would not follow if the market was permitted to take its natural course."

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following notice to holders of three years' seven-thirty Treasury notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861:

Holders of the Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861, are notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881. The interest on the 7.30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Aug. 19, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7.30 notes to Aug. 19, the accrued interest on the 6 per cent. bonds from July 1 to Aug. 19. The balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement, as above, they must be indorsed, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for Redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind—registered or coupons—and the denominations of the 6 per cent. bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Attention is called to the offer of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, of any part of $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, now in successful and profitable operation. The same firm advertise a limited amount, at par, of the guaranteed 7 ₩ cent. Shares of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad; interest secured to be paid quarterly by the Alton and Chicago Company, at the United States Trust Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 23—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 17,546 bbls. Flour, 382 bbls. and 151 bags Corn Meal, 95,116 bushels Wheat, 37,743 bushels Corn, 36,255 bushels Oats, 575 packages Provisions, and 641 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $13 25@$13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 62 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers, especially all other than fresh-ground. Sales, since our last, amount to 17,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50; and for August and September delivery at $11 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$9 50
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds.	10 00	@10 60
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 65	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls at $10 15@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 80@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales 80 bbls. at $8@$9 75, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 30@$8 40 for Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, especially toward the close, and, as the export demand has been moderate, prices have been tending downward. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 72, Amber Western, at $2 65@$2 69, Red Western at $2 55@$2 62, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 52½, Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 50, Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 45, ₩ bushel. Corn is somewhat firmer; sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63, chiefly at $1 62, for mixed Western, and $1 51@$1 57½ for unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western at $1@$1 01, the latter an extreme rate; State at 99c.@$1, cash, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River has been in more request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been very light this week. The receipts were only 613 hides; sales, 10,000 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co.: 2,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., part 33½c., usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 20½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 36½c., usual selection; 951 Dry Vera Cruz., 21 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 33c., usual selection; 350 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 33½c., usual selection; 700 Dry Salted Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 15½c.; 2,000 Damaged Matamoras, at auction, 10c.@14½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 625,600, (same time last year, 442,100—year before, 373,000,) and 885 bales. The stock consists of 369,300 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 79,500 dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 35,300 dry Orinoco; 75,000 dry California; 8,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 13,500 dry Central America, &c.; 10,000 dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,500 dry Maracaibo, &c.; 2,500 dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 dry Bahia; 1,200 dry Minos; 11,800 dry African; 1,500 dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 wet Salted California; 3,000 wet Salted Western; 885 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been moderate; only few buyers were here during the present week. Holders do not seem disposed to urge sales, and large parcels of Leather are offered with reluctance. The stock is slightly increased, leaving a fair assortment in dealers' hands. Prices obtained are fully up to quoted rates. Oak Sole—Demand, stock, sales and receipts small. Prices very firm. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 56,000 sides."

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ₩ gallon. Tar at $19@$21 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 68@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 56; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 49c.@50c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c., free, and 82c.@82½c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and prices have been much depressed. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $38@$39 50, closing at $38 50@$39 for New Mess; $36@$38 for Old Mess; $37@$38 for Prime Mess, and $35 50@$36 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales of 60 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last 2,500 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@19½c. Beef is in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Goat are in moderate demand, but sales are prevented by the extreme views of holders, most of whom refuse to sell their stocks except on a Gold basis, on which buyers refuse to negotiate. For Deer the demand is light from manufacturers, but a few small sales have been effected within the range of quotations, which, however, the majority of holders refuse to accept. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico 84½c.@85c.; Buenos Ayres 65c.@75c.; Payta 70c.@75c.; Curacoa 70c.@75c.; Cape 55c.@60c. ₩ lb.; Madras 70c.@75c. each; Cawnpore 50c.@60c. cash. *Deer*—Honduras $1@$1 05; San Juan 85c.@90c.; Bolivar 70c.@72½c.; Sisal 82½c.@85c.; Vera Cruz 97½c.@$1; Chagres 90c.@95c.; Porto C. and Barcelona 82½c.@85c.; Para 85c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales since our last, 420 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22½c.@23c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20c.@23c., and 150 boxes Havana, part at 20c.@22c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in slack request at 24c.@26c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 114,000 lbs., at 19c.@19½c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is more active and buoyant, with sales of 316 hhds., at 20c.@30c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 850 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 74 ₩ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WOOL—Has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. The principal sales in this market have been 350,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 92½c.@$1 08; 23,000 lbs. Fleece, pulled, at 95c.@$1 05; 25,000 lbs. California on private account, and 370 bales Cape, chiefly, at 62½c.@70c. ₩ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*: "The Wool market has ruled rather quiet during the past week, owing to the money stricture and falling off in gold, and sales to consumers have been light, though at very full prices. Among the trade considerable staple has changed hands at irregular rates, the tendency of the financial situation being to concentrate the small stocks on the market in few and strong hands. In all cases, however, where the necessities of holders have induced them to offer lots at a shade under the current rates, the Boston trade has stepped forward and relieved them of their burdens with a promptitude which betokens the strongest confidence in the future of this commodity. Thus far, with all depressing influence combined against it, the market here exhibits no signs of weakness. Stocks have not begun to accumulate, though the receipts of the new clip have been liberal for the season; but in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and other markets nearer the point of production, particularly in the Western States, these adverse influences are telling with considerable effect and wool is held with a trifle less firmness, and offered more freely from second hands than a week or two ago. Sales of Domestic for the week, to actual consumers, foot up not over 175,000 lbs., at a range of $1@$1 20, both for fleece and pulled, the outside figures for small lots of fine Pennsylvania of the old clip. We also hear of a small sale of extra pulled as high as $1 25 ₩ lb., but this must be considered just now as an extra quotation. Heavy Vermont and New-York fleeces are selling at about $1 ₩ lb., and fine Ohio and Michigan at $1 19@$1 15. In Canada, we note a sale of 15,000 lbs. mixed, as it ran, including both clothing and combing grades, at $1 28 ₩ lb.; good lots of pure combing do. held at $1 40. In foreign, sales 850 bales all descriptions, including 450 do. Cape at 65c.@77½c., mostly at 70c., and the outside price for a superior lot, very light and fine."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 24,000 bushels Corn or Wheat, at 4¾d.@5d. in bulk; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 5¼d. in bags; 6,800 bushels Peas, at 5½d.; 500 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d.; 10 tons Sperm Oil, at 27s. 6d. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@2s. 6d., the inside rate by a Bremen vessel; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d.; 400 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.; 150 bbls. Pork, at 4s.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d.; 200 tons Sperm Oil and 10 tons Parafine, at 35s.; 2,600 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For Bristol Channel, a British bark, with 28,000 bushels Wheat, at 3s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a British brig, with 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 1d.; if to a direct port in Great Britain, at 5s. 6d., and if to a Continental port, at 6s. 6d. For Hamburg, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. For Rotterdam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Belgian	July 14	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE. A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $550 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.,
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard st. where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $250 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a Protestant girl; has six years' reference from her last employer, to whom she can refer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as nurse and plain sewer. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 291 East 12th-st., between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a respectable family; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 325 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a woman and her girl, 7 years old; understands house and dairy work thoroughly; wages $5. Apply at No. 103 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also male help.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; the country preferred; has good reference, and is willing to make himself useful. Address a note to B, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City or country references; has no objection to the country. Apply to P. Trainer's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, for J. N.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, German, 10 years' experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address HERMAN, Fleming & Davidson's, No. 67 Nassau st.

WANTED—BY A STOUT YOUNG MAN OF 20, a situation as groom, or to assist in gardening and general farm work; understands taking care of cows. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO TAKE charge of a farm near the City; one acquainted with market truck preferred, and not afraid of hard work. Address, at once, SIMPSON, Box No. 951 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, AS GARDENER and farmer; one of experience in raising vegetables, &c., and who thoroughly understands the care of horses and stock; the wife to take care of dairy and poultry. Apply with reference, at No. 365 Canal-st., for two days.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tincans assorted.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES,
GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES,
BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL
DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND
BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL SELL THIS WEEK,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS,
OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.
Also,
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,
FLANNELS, ALL COLORS, PLAIN AND TWILLED,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS.
Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our Silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 169 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MRS. A. COFFEE & CO.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, SEPT. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 38th-st.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,585, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMITED school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician. One who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School; has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y.

A LADY OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE desires a situation to teach the higher English and French or Drawing and Painting. Address MARY, Box No. 251 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c. at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels: Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Jenny Lind.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year ...$3 00 Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year.... $2 00 Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 Ten copies 1 year.. 15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Arents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Sherman's army, this morning, although brief, is of the deepest interest. It appears that up to Friday, desperate fighting has been in progress in front of Atlanta, and during the severe contest of Friday, our army had the sad misfortune to lose Gen. McPherson, one of the most gallant, accomplished, and successful of the Union commanders, either East or West. Gen. McPherson, according to one of the reports which we publish, was shot through the lungs, so that his death must have been instantaneous. In an official dispatch, which has not been published, Gen. Sherman gives the particulars of his brave lieutenant's death. His remains were to be sent home in charge of members of his staff. At the date of the latest reports from Sherman, it would appear that the fighting in front of Atlanta was still going on, and that Gen. Sherman had brought his siege guns to bear upon the city, a portion of which was on fire. We have letters from our correspondent with Sherman's army, which bring down the history of the campaign to the crossing of the Chattahoochee.

The news which we publish to-day, of Smith's expedition in pursuit of Forrest, is altogether satisfactory. In five separate engagements the rebel General was beaten, and the loss inflicted on him amounts to four thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The news from Gen. Grant's army presents no new feature whatever, if we except the changes made in some of the commands. Gen. Birney, it will be seen, gets the Tenth Corps.

FROM EUROPE.

We have news from Europe by the extra Cunard steamer *Marathon*, three days later than that received by the *Europa*, and two days later than that brought by the *Kangaroo*, which arrived here on Saturday. The chief point of interest in the news is the report that the King of Denmark having quarrelled with his Ministers (as was announced in the *Europa's* mails) they have resigned; that the King has summoned reactionary Ministers to his Council, and has sent Prince John of Glucksburg to make terms of compromise with Prussia. The King's views would seem to be to make Denmark the German Naval Power. It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to. Prof. Goldwin Smith has written a letter in the London *Times'* pictures of "Federal Cruelties," which we publish in another column. A murder of almost unparalleled daring and atrocity has been perpetrated in a London railway carriage, the victim being a respectable gentlemen connected with one of the London banks.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* gives the following statistics of the Harvard Senior Class: In 1860 the admissions to the class of 1864 were 112. Subsequently the class numbered 144, but is now 96. Eleven entered the United States army and one went into the navy. Six of the former have fallen in battle or died in service. Of the whole number twenty-two belonged in Boston, twelve to Cambridge and thirty-four to other places in Massachusetts. In religious belief, forty were Unitarians, twenty Orthodox Congregational, eighteen Episcopalian, eight Baptists and two "of no opinion;" six were of various denominations. In political sentiments 74 were Republicans, 12 Democrats, 9 Union, and 1 of "no opinion." The number voting at last Presidential election was 5; eligible to vote at next election 67. 16 of the class has been drafted. Of the whole number 61 smoke, 80 drink, 58 smoke and drank, 4 smoke but do not drink, 23 drink but do not smoke, and 12 neither drink or smoke. The average age is a little over 21 years and 10 months; the average height is about 5 feet 8½ inches; the average weight is a fraction over 138½ pounds; the average circumference of the chest nearly 38 inches. Of the whole, 28 are near-sighted. Seven out of eleven members of a temperance society during the Freshman year are set down as drinkers. Seventeen societies and clubs have been sustained by the class during their college connection. The class fund amounts to $513. The intentions of the class seem to predicate that 31 will engage in law; 18 in business; 10 in medicine; 5 in the army; 3 each in civil engineering, the ministry and teachings; 2 in literary affairs; 1 each in farming, as a naturalist, a farmer and a sheep raiser; 17 are undecided. Two of the ministers will be Orthodox and one Unitarian.

A Montreal paper states that two members of the Canadian Parliament are endeavoring to arrange the trip to the Lower Provinces, to which the members of both Houses of the Parliament were invited during the last session. With this view they have sent a circular to the members of both Houses, enclosing for them a free ticket to Portland and return, which they may use if they decide to join the excursion. These circulars have also been sent to several members of the press in the principal cities. The excursionists are to meet at Portland on the 2d of August, when a steamboat, sent by the Lower Provinces, will meet them and take them forward. It will afterwards bring them back to Portland, and those of them who desire can return by the new steamboat, the *Acadia*, via the St. Lawrence.

The Hamilton County (Ohio) *True Telegraph*, a Vallandigham paper, and until recently a staunch advocate of the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," has recently declared for separation. It says: "Believing that a reconstruction of the Federal Union is now impossible—that the war for its restoration has proved an utter failure; and that its further prosecution will end in the subversion of the remaining liberties of the people, we shall, therefore, advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of Commissioners empowered with authority to treat, subject to the approval of the people of the remaining States, with like representatives from the Confederate States of America, upon all questions incident to just and honorable terms of *separation*."

The sufferings of the loyal people of Missouri are becoming unendurable. It is estimated that forty Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood in the counties north of the river during the last four weeks, and it is proposed in some of the newspapers that an armed mass meeting of the loyal men of Northwest Missouri be shortly held, each man to bring with him twenty days' rations, for the purpose of organizing a combined movement against the marauders.

On Wednesday evening last the air in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light snow-storm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightfall dense clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

In Wayne and adjoining counties, as far eastward as Rome, there has been within the last few days a great destruction of property by fires in the woods. Large quantities of timber, cordwood, growing crops and buildings have been destroyed at various points. How these fires originate is not stated. The woods are very dry, and it needs but a lighted match applied to make a great conflagartion.

The little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the late call for 500,000 men was published, her quota, thirty-six men, was raised, and the men presented, accepted, and mustered in.

Sixty-one refugees and deserters from Marietta and its neighborhood reported recently at Chattanooga to Maj. Crowell, district Provost-Marshal. There were only fourteen out of the number able-bodied men, the rest being women and children. A number of them had been employed in the large paper mills of Marietta.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that Capt. Collins brought the *Arctic*, of the New-York Central Line, from Buffalo to Cleveland on her last trip, in twelve hours and fifty minutes, being the quickest time made by a propeller between the two points.

The Stock Market was steady in prices, but dull in speculative temper, on Saturday. Gold 254½ per cent.

Is Peace Attainable? How?

We do not ask whether peace is desirable. No public journal has supported the war more steadfastly than this. Through all the varying fortunes of the struggle, it has never for an instant bated one jot of faith or determination. But this has not been because we have loved the war for its own sake. None but a devil could do that. This sacrifice of blood, of treasure, this monthly making of widows and orphans by the thousand, this turning of acres by the hundred thousand into desolation, is dreadful work. We have upheld it only because it is a necessity—because its only alternative is something more dreadful yet. It has been because the war alone can save the Republic, the last hope of popular government and human progress, and because if the Republic perishes it must be succeeded by an indefinite number of military confederacies with discordant interests and in endless conflict, that we have sustained the war and shall sustain it. We shall stand up to it unwaveringly so long as these reasons are in force. For all that, it is a thing to be deplored. Peace is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Can peace be had? We believe it. In our judgment it is sure to come within twelve months, if the Northern people are true to their duty. How is it to come? By negotiation with the Confederate Government? No. It is the most baseless and the most pernicious of all delusions to imagine that the Jeff. Davis crew will treat with our National authorities on any basis that can end this war. What they have demanded from the beginning has been to be "let alone." To let them alone is to make them independent. Upon that independence they have staked everything they have, or expect, on earth. They mean to fight for it, and they will fight for it to the last. They have never yet given the slightest sign of abating their claim, and they only utter the absolute truth when they say they never will. The very spirit of the arch-rebel himself possesses them. They have an untamable lust of power, and would sooner reign in hell than serve in Heaven. An English correspondent in Richmond, as he reports, recently asked Jeff. Davis when this war would close? Putting his hand on his little son's head, the rebel replies: "Not till this boy becomes an old man." Edmund Kirke, who went with Col. Jaques to Richmond, as he writes to the Boston *Transcript*, was told by Jeff. Davis a week ago yesterday: "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. *We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.*" It is weakness to doubt that the rebel ruler, in declaring these three things, spoke his fixed purpose. All of his past history shows him to be a man who means what he says; and no rebel of his mould ever took backward steps.

Independence Jeff. Davis cannot have. Here and there is a creature in the North who would yield it, but the great body of the Northern people are incapable of any such treachery to their fathers and to their children. With only that alternative before them, they will fight this war for years, and, if need be, until the extermination of which the rebel chief talks is made a dire reality. At whatever cost to this generation, this Republic, which was made for centuries and ages, shall be saved.

How then is peace attainable? In two ways. By separate State action in the South, or by conquest.

Peace is to be attained by separate State action through the power of the people. We are now having a practical illustration of the process in North Carolina. A Governor is to be elected in that State next month. Two candidates are before the people: Governor Vance, the present incumbent, and W. C. Holden. The former of these is an adherent of the Richmond Government, willing to stand by its fortunes to the last. The latter is an enemy of that Government, and is pledged, if elected, to call a convention to sever all connection with it. The last accounts make it seem very probable that he may be elected. There are two tremendous motives operating to produce this result. First, the general failing condition of the "Confederacy," which is becoming evident, in spite of all misrepresentations. Second, the fact, staring the people of North Carolina full in the face, that when Lee is driven from Virginia he will fall back into their State, and, if once allowed a foothold there, will make it the same terrible scene of desolation Virginia now is. The only way to prevent this is for a sovereign convention of the State to assemble, to declare the State no longer a member of the "Confederacy," to call home its forty or fifty thousand soldiers, to protect the State, and to ask the Federal Government to assist in that work. This request would be met with a ready and a liberal spirit. Gov. Holden, if so elected, would have but to utter the first syllable of such a solicitation to insure from the Northern people a special army of a hundred thousand volunteers, if there were need, to defend the old North State from "Confederate" invasion. Northern men would leap to her deliverance, as brother leaps to the rescue of brother. Such action upon the part of North Carolina would bring out a show of national good will that would make an instant end of every misconception and ill-feeling, and would put the State back into the Union with hardly an effort. Every question of dispute would melt to nothing, every difficulty would vanish. What the people of North Carolina can now do so easily, if they but will, the people of any other Southern State can do. They simply have to quit the rebel flag, to be hailed as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-partners in all our countless national blessings.

Peace, so far as there is no such voluntary action by the Southern people, is to be attained by conquest, in precisely the same way that it has been already secured in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. What has been effected in the past demonstrates what can be effected in the future. It may cost a great deal more of blood and of money, a great deal more of sacrifice and of suffering, in every form, but the only possible end must be an utter powerlessness on the part of the Southern people to resist longer. We pray to heaven that no such extremity shall come; but it is as inevitable as fate, if the Southern people persist in casting their lot with the desperation of Jeff. Davis. If the Southern people will not give us peace as their fellow-countrymen, we shall secure it as their conquerors. We know this is not gracious language. But it is naked fact. If the salvation of this Republic is to depend upon the annihilation of its enemies, if the word which Jeff. Davis has spoken is to be the accepted device of the Southern people, then the war shall come to that, and the sword shall thus cleave the way to security and peace.

Our faith is that the Southern people will refuse to follow Jeff. Davis much longer in his mad career. It does not seem to us possible that they can keep up their rebel spirit in the face of such campaigns as that of Sherman's—in the face of such immense reinforcements to our armies as the last draft will secure—in the face of such an expression of unyielding determination of the Northern people as the reelection of President Lincoln will afford. But we make no attempt at prophecy. They have amazed us often by their folly in time past, and they may so amaze us again. This only we will assert: that peace not long hence this Government will have, either through them or in spite of them; a peace consistent with their honor, their just rights, their best interests, or a peace carrying to them humiliation and ruin; at all events a peace that shall reestablish the nation, and make it forever one and indivisible.

The Battle at Atlanta.—The rebels have made a stand at Atlanta, and have at last given battle to the army of Gen. Sherman. The operations of Thursday, of which we have already had mention, were evidently but the skirmishing preliminary to the real battle, which opened on Friday, and was continued on Saturday. Of the details or character of the action we know nothing, other than that it is telegraphed from Washington last night that results thus far were favorable.

The loss of Maj.-Gen. McPherson, however, is a very heavy one for the army.

Fall of a Great Soldier.—In the loss of Major-General McPherson, who was killed in the battle before Atlanta on Friday, the country loses one of its ablest and best servants, and the army an engineer officer who, by general consent of his fellow-officers, stood first and foremost in that department of the service. Gen. McPherson has been on duty in the West since the opening of the war. He was with Buell in Kentucky, and subsequently, in the advance of our army through Tennessee, he had the important and difficult duty of keeping open and in order the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. When the campaign against Vicksburgh began last year, he was assigned by Gen. Grant to the command of a corps, and he commanded the centre of our army during the siege of that place. In that position he had the main direction of siege operations, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Gen. Grant in his official report. Subsequently Grant wrote a letter urging the confirmation of Gens. McPherson and Sherman as Major-Generals, and in this document he spoke of both these officers with a warmth and appreciation which was remarkable in one whose language usually is so moderate and guarded. After the fall of the city, he remained in command there for some time, but subsequently he was transferred to Chattanooga with the greater part of his force. In the advance from thence upon Atlanta, begun in May last, he has borne a prominent and always glorious part. His corps has been foremost in the fight, and his strategical and tactical movements have always exhibited the very highest skill. His loss is a very deplorable one at this moment. To the old army, to his companions in the field, and to the country, it is a loss irretrievable.

Slavery as a Military Force.

There were very few people at the North who did not at the outset of the war suppose Slavery to be, from a military point, a source of weakness, and only of weakness, in a State. There are very few now who have not seen reason to modify their opinion. It is quite evident that for the purposes of war, Slavery is neither an unmixed evil nor an unmixed good, but a compound of both. We all thought it probable that when the white men of the South raised the standard of revolt against the Government, the negroes would either raise the standard of revolt against their masters, or else would prove so insubordinate, that a strong force of "the superior race" would have to be left to maintain order, in every county in which slaves were numerous.

But these expectations have not been realized. The negroes have shown themselves ready enough to run away from their owners, wherever our forces appear, and anxious enough to fight under our flag, if we enlist them; but the Southern slaves in all districts to which our troops have not penetrated may be said to have remained absolutely quiescent. They have not attempted as much as a riot, although it is well known that the white men have been drafted from every part of the Confederacy for the rebel army, without any other stint or limit than that imposed by age or physical disability. Not only do we not hear of a slave rising, but we do not even hear of any unusual insubordination as a consequence of the war. So that even if it be true generally that slaves are a source of danger to their owners when engaged in an armed struggle, an exception to the rule must be made in the case of *negro* slaves.

It is true the slaves cannot be held by their owners as soldiers, without giving up Slavery; but this also is not a dead loss; for some one must stay at home, even in a free community, to till the soil and carry on the manufactures. The real loss to the South at this crisis, in having 2,000,000 of its population in a servile condition, consists in the difference between the products of the labor of so many slaves and that of so many freemen. What this is, it is of course impossible to put into figures, but we know enough of the difference in the results between free and slave labor generally, to know that it must be enormous—so great, in short, that it is not at all unlikely that this alone will decide the fate of the Confederacy. If the 4,000,000 who are now at home laboring for the support of the rebel armies, could bring to their work the ingenuity, intelligence, industry and passion of the same number of the free population at the North, it is not rash to assert that the task of conquering the South would present difficulties of which, under existing circumstances, we have little if any idea. But slave labor is still worth something, and the Southern slaves are now doing work which would have to be done by freemen, and would perhaps take just as many freemen as slaves; for it must be remembered that the women and children of free laborers do not work at all, or work but very little, while a slave woman does almost as much work as the man, and slave children toil also while those of freemen are at play or at school.

Moreover,—and this is a point which just now begins to have a good deal of weight,—when, after a long and exhausting struggle like the present one, the pressure of suffering becomes so strong that the masses begin to call for peace, the cry of these masses in a free community has great weight with the Government; in a slave community, those on whom the pressure is the strongest are condemned to total silence. Their voice counts for nothing. If the slaves of the South were freemen, we should undoubtedly have a large proportion of them at this moment clamoring for peace, or at all events exerting some kind of influence in its favor; for no large body of freemen would ever submit to the privations, the coarse and scanty food and clothing, and miserable lodging, which fall to the lot of the slaves, for any political advantage whatever. We have no hesitation in saying that if it were clearly necessary for two or three millions of Southern whites of any class to submit to all the hardships of a slave's lot, flogging excepted, in order to secure the independence of the Confederacy, we should have peace in a month. In spite of all we hear of Southern suffering, there is still a wide interval between that of the meanest white and that of the best kept black.

But, on the other hand, the supreme moments of a struggle—those in which the limits of endurance have nearly been reached—the very crisis of the agony in which the nerves are at the utmost tension, when it is still possible that one effort more may wring victory from Fate,—are precisely those in which Slavery weighs on the national energies like lead. The South has already reached the point when she must save herself by a burst of despair, or perish. If at this moment her slaves were freemen, they would constitute a grand reserve, who could, if everything were staked on a final throw, leave the plow, and the loom, and the counter, and either win all or lose all at a single cast. But from this resource Slavery has cut her off. In her greatest agony, she can still look abroad over teeming fields, but the men and women who till them turn, when she calls to them for help, to dumb cattle, and see her die without a throb or a tear, without being either able or willing to help her.

The Peace Negotiations—Disclaimer by Thompson.—The rebel Thompson, who is sojourning at Toronto, (Canada,) authorizes the *Leader* newspaper of that city, the organ of the secession refugees, to make the announcement that he has had no part in the recent negotiations at Niagara Falls, and has not left the city where he resides since the reported conference between the so-called Southern Commissioners and Mr. Greeley commenced.

Gordian Knots in Politics.

The persistence with which political disputants, North and South, continue to "beg the question," in discussing the course of the war, is something very remarkable. The rebel House of Representatives recently adopted, in secret session, a manifesto, addressed to the human race in general, enlightening them relative to "the existing war with the United States," in which it is asserted that—

"The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and coequal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms as well as an outrage on the principles of public law."

In order to make this statement of the slightest value to the "civilized world," to whom it is addressed, it would have to be one about which there is no sort of dispute—the statement, if not of a notorious fact, at least of a generally acknowledged one. But, as everybody knows, there is probably no proposition in political history about which there is such wide difference of opinion. Of those most competent to judge in the matter—the people of the United States—a large majority believe "that the separate independence of the States *was* surrendered;" and, as regards foreigners, it would probably be very difficult to get six intelligent ones into a room together, who would entirely agree about it. In short, if this were a point on which the Southern Congress had any "information," properly so called, to give to the public, or if it were a point on which the public outside the Confederate States acknowledged them as an authority, there would clearly have been no war. The war is raging simply because the North and South, after forty years of argument, could not agree about this very matter on which the rebel Congress passes as if it had never been disputed.

Who is responsible for the outbreak of the war, is a question about which everybody has an opinion, just as everybody has an opinion about the character of Napoleon Bonaparte; but discussion about it carries us fairly into the regions of speculation. It is now evident that the proper construction of the Federal Constitution is one of those tremendous problems constantly presenting themselves in history, which human reason is not competent to solve satisfactorily. The consequences of the adoption of either of the two rival modes of construing it are so weighty that it is impossible to find a tribunal competent for the task, or whose decision the world would respect. When the destiny of a whole race or the fate of an empire is at stake, Providence seems to allow men to settle it with the tongue if they can; but when they fail, as they generally do, He resorts to His own mode of settling it, and that is war. After the first shot is fired, the question of who brought on the fight is handed over to the historian, who manipulates it as his faculties or materials will permit.

War is an awful mode of deciding controversies, no doubt—but we may fairly conclude from the fact, that, though of heathen origin it has survived heathenism, and that after Christian ideas have reigned in the world for nearly two thousand years, no substitute has been discovered for it, it is by no means wholly evil. The exact nature of the contract made between the States composing the Union is now being decided on the battle-field, not certainly in the way a philanthropist would suggest, but in the only way possible. And when the decision is made, it will serve precisely the same purpose, in satisfying people's intellectual needs, as if it had been delivered by one hundred ermined Judges. For no judgment ever satisfies the reason of the beaten party. The arbitrament of battle does not satisfy him either, but it serves the great end of all judgments, in making him hold his tongue and resign himself to his fate, or, in other words, in making him "give up." We need hardly say that to make one side "give up" is the purpose for which courts are established, and if they can at the same time satisfy him that he ought to give up, so much the better; but what court invariably succeeds in this any more than war?

Commercial Code of Signals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This code, spoken of in your paper of the 23d instant, as having been adopted by the Government of France, was adopted by our Navy Department in 1860, and in March, 1863, Admiral Davis, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, issued an order, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that all the ships-of-war should signalize their names when passing any signal station, lighthouse or light-ship having these signals.

The Treasury Department has also adopted this code of signals for the revenue cutters, lighthouses and light-ships, thereby enabling such vessels as have the commercial code to communicate their location to their owners or underwriters.

Two measures of great benefit to our marine interest passed Congress this last session. One, the act to ascertain the tonnage of vessels. This is based upon and similar to the English law, and gives as near an approximation to the actual capacity of a vessel as the varied shapes of it will admit. Our old law was very inaccurate in its results.

The other measure passed was one to prevent collisions at sea, by prescribing the lights to be used and how to use them; also the law of the road, that vessels heading toward each other shall put the helm to port, or, in land parlance, keep to the right. Three collisions recently in the neighborhood of this port, of steamers, in clear weather, accompanied with great loss of life, show the necessity of this law.

Another measure, of which I may speak hereafter, with a view to restore or reanimate our dying and decayed foreign commerce, (over 800,000 tons having been transferred within the last three years to foreigners,) is yet to be acted upon. G. W. B.

New-York, Saturday, July 23.

Later from New-Orleans.

New-York, Sunday, July 24,

The steamer *Thomas Scott*, from New-Orleans 13th inst., arrived to-day. The papers brought by her contain no news.

SARATOGA AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Presidency—Watering-Place Criticisms on the Raid—George Sanders—His Opinion on Things Generally—The People's Ideas.

Saratoga Springs, Friday, July 22.

I have been traveling and mingling for a long time with various degrees of people. I have a theory that the masses of men are pretty well represented by those whom we meet at the fashionable and second-class hotels, in the bar-rooms, and in vehicles of travel. And I feel sure that the cause of good government, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, is gaining strength; and that, notwithstanding the tremendous responsibilities and uncertainties which rest upon and envelope the Administration, so far as conclusive and brilliant results to be immediately expected in the field are concerned, that there is a fixed determination, which nothing can shake, on the part of the masses to reelect the President by a decided vote, as the only cure for the existing disorders in our own midst. As to the rebellion, good people seem to regard *that* as substantially crushed.

THE LATE RAID

came on like a "clap of terrific thunder from a cloudless sky," while I was at the Springs some week ago; and this irruption did much, in my judgment, to develop the philosophy of the public mind in this crisis. Lolling on the piazzas of a certain hotel discoursed cliques of men, who have "waxed fat," and who now "kick;" good fellows, socially, (most of them) and, in a majority of instances, personal friends of the writer. These were the same gentlemen who (some of them) have been in private correspondence with your correspondent for the past year, and whom he has been endeavoring to convert from the folly and wickedness of their ways. It was their epistolatory habit to "d——n Washington" and to bitterly arraign the President for his precautionary arrangements in regard to it. At the exciting moment of the "raid," Washington, with them, instantly took immense proportions, and became the "rage." For *not* "saving" it—for not withdrawing a portion of Grant's troops—for not having been earlier and more liberal in the matter of conscription—for not having in the fortifications there at least 50,000 negroes (vide the McDowell "blunder" *et idem cet idem* as to the "constitutionality" of the draft and negro enlistments, as charged *against* the Government by these same gentry!) for these sins—(for Washington "was taken," there was "no doubt about it,") the "infernal Administration had excited Maryland to revolt," and thereby sent a "sympathetic pulsation into nearly rebellious Kentucky, which would turn the scale and decide favorably for the fate of the Confederacy." In sixty days "England would intervene." The Potomac was already controlled by forts in rebel hands! The Government was a fugitive, and such like. Now for "gold" at tyrannous prices; now for "bankruptcy;" now for "anarchy;" now for "civil war!" And so these drew the horoscope until even charitable me was tempted to say, with the old king, that the wish was father to the thought.

AT NIAGARA FALLS

this sort of thing was even more intense. To be sure when I reached there the "raid" was over; Washington was not "taken," and it was evident that Grant had not been diverted one instant from his purpose; it was pretty clear that the Administration had been fully prepared; but then it was convenient to ridicule the powers that be for the excitement which they had undergone in the matter of "a handful of rebels." In fact—to use Pickwickian language—these gentlemanly nabobs lied pretty much after the Protean fashion in which Falstaff discoursed to Prince Hal on the somewhat celebrated fight with the "men in buckram."

"GEORGE" SANDERS.

[I am giving incidents to demonstrate the conclusion which I announced, at the commencement of this hurried letter, I had reached as to the public mind.]

Being at Niagara, I could not hesitate to cross into Canada, to discover what my old political friend—heaven save the mark!—George Sanders, was about; although it was quite as clear to me then as now that George was only after notoriety; that his great object was to forge thunderbolts for the Chicago Convention, under cover of some broad diplomatic purpose; for, although a sharp trickster, Sanders is no states man; he *cannot* comprehend the breadth and depth of such an arrangement as might induce the rebels to lay down their arms; the Copperheads to dismiss their treasonable designs; the honest old fogies to be undeceived as to the magnitude of the great rebellion, (at this time gasping short and quick,) and once more submit to the old flag on the honorable condition—to both parties—of submission to our Government, and of making reforms (if need be) *thereafter* in a "constitutional" way. I expected what I found, viz.: the same curly-headed, fat, goodnatured, cunning George, who talked *precisely as our friends of the Opposition do* with regard to the Administration. He had the same stale arguments about gold, bankruptcy, arbitrary arrests, suppression of the press, waste of life, exhaustion of the North, the imminence at the North of bread riots and anarchy, the unconquerable power of the South, the "butcher" Grant, the buffoon and "origina gorilla," Lincoln. (I am not betraying your confidence, Sanders, for you know very well that my batteries were all unmasked. I only wish to inform the country of the character and *esprit* of the opposition to the Administration, and to the reelection of Mr. Lincoln.) Of course, Sanders talked like a member of the Chicago Convention, for he said Lincoln could not carry an electoral vote, and the like. This interview convinced me (of what I previously was sorry to believe *prima facie*) that the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln are in accord with the leaders of the armed rebellion. The movements of Sanders and his coadjutors are plainly intended to enable the Opposition to say to the people that the President has rejected honorable terms of peace. It is a trick, and nothing more—the trick of a mere party politician—with this depth to it, however: It *means*, "Gentlemen, the South is willing to come back and rule you, as it has done in times past. If you are ready for this, defeat Lincoln and give us a good 'Democratic' President!" If any actual result toward peace shall grow out of this Niagara movement, then not *alone* will your correspondent be disappointed; for it is evident from those with whom I talk that the idea "stinks in their nostrils" that this South shall again lord it over a land which has shaken off their yoke by an effort which has cost more precious blood than their accursed population can ever atone for, at least to man and to outraged liberty.

THE PEOPLE

—and I have talked with almost all I have met who seemed intelligent—have but in the fewest number of instances responded to the sentiments of the "nabobs" at Niagara and Saratoga. Quite the reverse. *They* seemed to think that if Wash-

ington should fall it might prove a blessing in the hands of God to unite and arouse the North as fully and as enthusiastically as the South is united. They felt that all were doing their best. The great and determined sentiment was, faith in the currency, in which we are now all interested; faith in our Generals and armies; unmurmuring submission to every exercise of power thought necessary in this emergency to be exerted to restore the Government by a President whom they believe honest, patriotic, personally unambitious, and a man of great patience, firmness and skill—one whose responsibilities have not been equaled in all history, and whose apparent inconsistencies the great majority seem to reconcile upon the theory which Mr. LINCOLN long ago adopted in his published letter to HORACE GREELEY, wherein he gave his notions about saving the Union. And even now as I write, I am fresh from listening to the people in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Saratoga, and in the cars, who accord praise for the draft which it was "fondly believed" would prove so "odious," and which SANDERS was "fearful" would lead to bloodshed in the North. The gold humbug seems to have little or no effect on the masses. They comprehend it and its authors. Nor have I listened to many men who complain at taxation; indeed very many, like Oliver Twist, ask for "more." And the prevailing impression is that these gentry, of whom I have spoken as at Saratoga and Niagara, are not far removed, in their teachings and croakings, from treason. The people are wide awake. There is now hope that the tyranny of party leaders is pretty well over. For one, I breathe free in the conviction that Copperheadism cannot taint our people; but that, at any cost, they are determined to finish this battle for posterity and for humanity thoroughly—to extirpate the diseased part, and to restore the body politic to sound health.

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

The old fogies and the men of the revolution now in progress, will soon be separated by the people. The old fogies, the "respectable gentlemen," (to whom I clung as a child down to the period of the Bell and Everett fusion,) will be placed for safety with the women and children until these stormy times shall be over. The fate of the goats may be read in the Holy Book. Revenge and retribution will come (so say the Opposition)—but, alas, men of the North! on whose heads will they fall? THEODORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The English Opera Company at the Olympic Theatre announce that this will be the last week of their performances there. They have given, so far, three operas—all of them old and threadbare; still, the attendance has been highly respectable, both in numbers and character. On Wednesday of the present week they produce, for the first time in this country, BALFE's opera of the *Rose of Castile*—an unpretending and charming work, which will, we are sure, speedily become popular. With such an attraction in the *répertoire*, it would be a shame if the season came to the sudden termination mentioned. It will, we hope, be renewed after Saturday, and continued just as long as the attractiveness of the programme merits and courts patronage. A correspondent, by the way, inquires if it would not be a good idea to revive BRISTOW's *Rip Van Winkle*. We think it would, and cheerfully make the suggestion to the management. On opera on a purely American subject, composed by a native musician of rare attainments, would certainly be acceptable to an American audience. Moreover, the opera was a success on its production by the Pyne & Harrison troupe, and is remembered with interest and favor by all who then heard it. To-night and to-morrow night the "Bohemian Girl" will be given for the last times this season.

Miss AVONIA JONES takes her farewell benefit to-night at WALLACK's Theatre, playing *Camille*, in Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOEPEL's version of the play of that name. The lady's engagement terminates with this performance. It has been moderately successful, and at all events has justified the lady's claims to a high rank as a dramatic artiste of the intense sensational school. To-morrow night the celebrated DAN BRYANT commences a short series of performances—playing in the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." The gentleman is regarded as one of the best Irishmen now on the stage, and will doubtless do the best in his power to make good this flattering estimate of his abilities. One thing is quite certain; they who go to see him will laugh till their sides ache.

The "Sea of Ice" continues to attract large audiences to Niblo's. At the Broadway Theatre, Miss HELEN WESTERN appears to-night as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the play of that name. At Barnum's Museum, the "Night Owl" is still the dramatic attraction. There are hundreds of curiosities to be seen in the saloons.

Mr. ANTONIO BARILI, one of our best vocal teachers, has been spending a few weeks in Buffalo, where his services seem to have been eagerly sought by the musical portion of the community. A number of his pupils, belonging to the St. Cecilia Society, recently gave a grand rehearsal, which we find very highly noticed by the Buffalo papers. Fifteen pieces were sung by Mr. BARILI's pupils, to the delight of the critics. Mr. PEASE, the pianist, who happened to be present, was called upon for a solo, which he performed amid a torrent of applause.

Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, the popular and charming young actress of Wallack's, has been playing a short engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. Her success seems to have been complete.

Mr. MARETZEK's artists for the coming season are all engaged, and either here or on their way here. The empressario is solemn and impressive as to their merits, but reticent as to their names. The season commences in October. GOUNOD's "Faust" will be revived, with an entirely new caste, and "Mireila," the new opera by the same composer, will probably be one of the attractions of the repertoire. We refrain, however, from indulging in idle probabilities. When the proper time has arrived Mr. MARETZEK will make an official announcement of his plans; until then it is better to be patient than to rush hastily into blunders.

The Peace Negotiations—Mr. Greeley and Mr. Jewett—A Missing Letter.

The following letter was not included in the recently published peace correspondence:

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

In leaving the Falls I feel bound to state that I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House *but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfillment of his injunctions.* The notes, therefore, which you have interchanged between those gentlemen and myself can in no case subject you to the imputation of unauthorized dealing with public enemies.

HORACE GREELEY.

To W. C. JEWETT, Esq.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. G. S. Hartsuff and Gen. G. H. Shields, Oregon; Hons. Chas. E. Leland and wife and A. B. Garfield, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Signor Romeiro, Mexican Minister at Washington; Col. John D. Van Buren, Albany; and W. G. Saltenstall, U. S. Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Brig.-Gen. E. Ferrero, Ninth Army Corps, and E. W. Gantt, Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. R. M. Bishop and wife, Cincinnati; Dr. Parker, Washington; and J. P. Sanford, U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Gilisn, U. S. Navy; A. DeF. Young, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Smith; and J. Schermerhorn, U. S. Marines, are at the Astor House.

—Dr. STEWART has been giving a series of lectures in Dublin upon Irish music, with the intention of devoting the profits, should any arise, to a painted glass cathedral window to the memory of Sir JOHN STEVENSON, known, among other pleasant compositions, for his accompaniments to "Moore's Irish Melodies."

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ATLANTA.

Details of Operations from Tuesday to Friday.

A Portion of the City Occupied by Our Troops.

Details of Operations from Tuesday to Friday.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 24.

The *Gazette* correspondent, under date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Gen. SHERMAN's army since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

On the morning of the 10th, the advance of Gen. MCPHERSON was taking position on the extreme left, Gen. SCOFIELD on the left center, HOWARD in the center, HOOKER on the right center, and PALMER on the extreme right. On the morning of the 19th, our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta.

After considerable skirmishing, the enemy was dislodged, and a portion of HOWARD's corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and the morning of the 20th Generals HOWARD, HOOKER and PALMER crossed with the balance, the corps forming in line all along the south bank of the creek.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on General HOWARD in great force. The attack soon extended to HOOKER's corps. The rebels advanced three lines deep. A portion of our line at first wavered before this terrible onslaught, but was quickly rallied, and then stood as firm as a rock.

Upon this portion of our line was massed over half of the entire rebel army. Both sides were fighting, for the first time during this campaign, in the open field.

Before dark the rebels were thoroughly defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and they retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field.

Our loss will reach 2,000 men, principally in HOOKER's Corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeds 6,000, including three Brigadier-Generals.

On the extreme left our operations were equally successful. MCPHERSON drove the enemy several miles, and BLAIR's division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy was driven with small loss to his works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Gens. HOOKER and PALMER's front.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of that day portions of our army *entered the city.*

The correspondent adds: "We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered as substantially closed."

A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. ROUSSEAU.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 24.

The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in HOOKER's corps, in the battle of Atlanta:

Williamson's Division	627
Gresham's Division	427
Ward's Division	527
Newton's Division	152
Total	1,713

Among the killed are Col. Logel, 151st New-York; Lieut.-Col. Randall, 149th New-York; Adjutant Radcliffe, 143d New-York. Among the wounded are Gen. Gresham, commanding division, severely; Maj. Baldwin, 150th New-York; Lieut.-Col. McNeill, 141st New-York.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Further Details of Gen. Smith's Expedition.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 24.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that Gen. SMITH's command was moving into Memphis. Fifty of the prisoners captured at Tupelo, mostly of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, among them a Captain, two Lieutenants and four sergeants, have been brought in and lodged in Irving Prison. Others are expected to arrive soon. Two hundred rebel prisoners were left at Tupelo for want of transportation.

The *Bulletin* says that Gen. SLOCUM arrived at Grand Gulf on the 15th without opposition, and captured several rebel Lieutenants, and small parties of rebel soldiers.

The rebel Gen. RICHARDSON has given notice that all persons conscripted in West Louisiana, not reporting within ten days, would be considered Jayhawkers and shot down without mercy.

The Shreveport *News* contains an account of a violent hurricane which passed over that town early in June. The steamers *Stella*, *Dan Lewis*, and several buildings, were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

The rebel General DICK TAYLOR, in a congratulatory order to the soldiers of West Louisiana, recounting the defeat of Gen BANKS, makes use of the following elegant and chivalrous words:

"Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas and the changed hue of its turbid waters, darkened with a liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cold-blooded alligator and ravenous crawfish wax fat on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse."

The time for the delivery of cotton, for the benefit of the Confederacy, has been extended to August 1.

On the 16th inst., SHELBY's rebels tore up a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad near Brownsville, and fired into a passenger train.

SHELBY's forces are reported to be encamped at Duvall's Bluff.

FAGAN was south of the Arkansas river.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, on a request of the Secretary of State, Gen. WASHBURNE issued an order on the 22d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the district of Memphis who claim exemption from service in the enrolled militia on the ground of foreign birth to leave within 48 hours after the publication of this order, and not to return while the order remains in force, under penalty of arrest and punishment.

There has been no change in the Memphis cotton market.

Dreadful Accident—Twenty-one Men Killed Outright.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Sunday, July 24.

An accident occurred at the Phœnix Colliery on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a slope car coming out of the mines from day work, and when near the top of the slope the chain broke, letting the car run back a distance of six hundred feet on a slope of seventy-five degrees, killing all who were in the car.

The Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24.

The city is very much excited by the general impressment of horses.

All the avenues leading from the city are picketed.

Reports not authenticated state that a fight with the guerrillas took place at Hopkinsville, wherein the Federal loss is represented to have been twenty killed, wounded and missing. Further particulars have not yet been stated.

It is reported that last night, a rebel force of 300 or 500 men, under JESSIE, were in Carroll County, six miles from Ghent, with the view of crossing over into Indiana, and that they had there captured two six pounder brass pieces in the possession of the Home Guard.

Another Great Fire.

JAMAICA, Queens Co., N. Y., Sunday, July 24.

About four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in CURTISS' Hotel, which, with the stables, was entirely consumed, together with DURLAND's livery stables, and the dwelling-houses of Capt. MCKEE, G. BENNETT and Mr. BARTO. The fire threatened at one time the entire village, but was finally subdued.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURGH.

The situation before Petersburgh remains unchanged; but it is expected it will not be necessary to repeat this stereotyped phrase much longer.

ANOTHER INVASION PANIC.

People of Rockville and Montgomery Counties were seized with another invasion panic on Saturday, and reports were rife in Washington that LEE with seventy thousand men was crossing the Potomac. It soon turned out, however, that scary farmers had mistaken returning columns of the Sixth Corps and other troops for rebels, and that this was the whole foundation of the panic.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to-night from his trip down the Potomac.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Admiral SIMPSON, of the British Navy, accompanied by his son, Lieut. SIMPSON and Signor M. BYRREDEN, arrived here from Chili yesterday. Their visit to the United States is made on behalf of the Chilian Government, for purposes of negotiating, and the purchase of steamships for the Chilian service. Admiral SIMPSON expects to return to New-York during the week. He is the guest of the Chilian Minister.

JUDGE EDMONDS.

Judge J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner of General Land Office, has gone West to recruit his health. During his absence Chief Clerk WILSON will administer the duties of the office as Acting Commissioner.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers, in Washington hospitals, were reported on Saturday: Martin Wakeley, Co. E, 4th Heavy Artillery; Jacob Robinson, Co. C, 133d; Peter Seibert, Co. D, 122d; Francis Eggleston, Co. E, 24th; Charles Wilcox, Co. E, 4th Heavy Artillery; James W. Read, Co. D, 5th Cavalry; Edgar P. Holdridge, Co. L, 21st Cavalry. Following are reported to-day: Samuel Smith, Co. I, 2d Heavy Artillery; John Leonard, Co. L, 7th Artillery; Juydson F. Geer, Co. F, 112th; Peter Slaven, Co. C, 155th; W. Rose, Co. J, 14th Heavy Artillery; Dennis Quinn, Co. H, 65th; Clark Harris, Co. K, 14th Heavy Artillery; Elbert P. Webb, Co. L, 2d Mounted Rifles; Joseph Demars, Co. M, 24th Cavalry; Henry V. King, Co. F, 9th Cavalry; Patrick Deneil, Co. F, 14th Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

THE SUPPOSED PIRATE YEDDO.

It has been mentioned in some of the foreign papers that the *Yeddo* was the vessel designed for the second *Alabama*; but a dispatch from Capt. WINSLOW, dated July 5, just received by the Secretary of the Navy, says: "The *Yeddo*, which sailed from Bordeaux, is reported to have passed into Prussian hands, and has entered the Weser."

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

See Advertisement of American Art, a Satire, in column of New Publications.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot. FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co., WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 1?th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st, New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Safes!!! Alum Patent and Steel Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, affording perfect security against Fire and Burglars. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers. Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

CLEARY.—On Sunday, July 24, WILLIAM CLEARY, in the 45th year of his age, late of the Beach Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Rockaway. For further particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

DODD.—In Hudson City, N. J., BELINDA, wife of Hiram Dodd, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral services this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, near West Hoboken. The friends are respectfully invited, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry until 10½ o'clock.

ELLIS.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, of dysentery, HARRIET, daughter of John and Harriet Ellis, aged 3 years and 6 months.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 22, of diphtheria, Mrs. MARY EMILY GARRETSON, wife of Jas. A. Garretson, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 26, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 50 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

HOMANS.—At Irvington, on Saturday, July 23, STEPHEN TYNG, infant son of Rev. James E. Homans, of Cincinnati, aged 3 months.

Funeral at St. George's Rectory, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, Monday, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANCOCK.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH, widow of John Hancock, in the 7?th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 West 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Steers, No. 25 Ridge-st., DEBORA LEWIS, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be held at Willett-st. Church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LYON.—On Saturday afternoon, July 23, of membranous croup, FREDERICK WILLIAM, youngest son of Edward and Maria M. Lyon, and grandson of the late David S. Lyon, aged 9 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., second house north of Jefferson-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Elizabethtown and Newark papers please copy.

MCCUTCHEN.—At Patterson, N. J., on Saturday, 23d inst., SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, wife of Wm. G. McCutchen, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral services to-morrow.

PENFIELD.—On Saturday, July 23, MARY T. PENFIELD, daughter of the late Samuel L. Penfield, of Catskill.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PATTEN.—In Albany, July 20, SAMUEL PATTEN, aged 45 years and 6 months.

SECOR.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA S. HINCHMAN, wife of Wm. H. Secor.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr. John S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, Charles A. Secor, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

SMULL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 23, ANNIE E., the beloved wife of J. B. Smull, and daughter of Charles Mallory, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

STOOKE.—In the City of Brooklyn, July 23, SIDNEY STOOKE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Mr. Thomas Stooke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, July 23, ELIZA J., wife of Isaac Snedeker, aged 50 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner Fulton and Washington sts., on Monday, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave James-slip Ferry at 8 and 10½ A. M.; return from Hempstead at 5.10 P. M.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN K. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—July 23, 1864.

62, 25, 31, 49, 1, 13, 69, 70, 2, 36, 39, 28, 8, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—July 23, 1864.

16, 41, 15, 36, 44, 17, 14, 9, 30, 2, 43, 26, 19, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 349.—July 23, 1864.

12, 77, 54, 67, 28, 64, 30, 33, 27, 14, 40, 78, 38, 41.

CLASS 350.—July 23, 1864.

60, 21, 2, 30, 76, 36, 17, 23, 45, 57, 42, 48, 68, 51.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest will be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscription reported the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DIAMOND RINGS, Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ART—ITS AWFUL ALTITUDE.

A SATIRE,

By JOHN FRANKENSTEIN, Dauber and Mud-head maker, from the Far West.

Part I, page 9. Specimen of the tremendous dead. Bones found in the aforesaid Far West.

President Lincoln's pat term for sculptors of portrait-busts; "mud-head makers."

Satire for sale by AMERICAN NEWS CO., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NEW MUSIC-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. READY THIS WEEK.

THE SONG-GARDEN. (Second Book.) By LOWELL MASON, Mus. Dr.

Containing a large number and great variety of new Songs, with the Elements of Musical Notation, and numerous Examples, Exercises, Rounds, etc.

THE SONG GARDEN, in the preparation of which Dr. Mason has been some years engaged, is designed to include a series of three books, progressively arranged, and adapted to schools of all grades, as well as families. Each book will be complete in itself, so that either may be used without the others. In other departments of instruction, great advantage has been found in the use of series of books; but this is believed to be the first regular series of school music-books.

THE SONG-GARDEN, FIRST BOOK, will contain simple, easy songs, such as are adapted to beginners and younger scholars, with first steps in musical notation.

THE SONG-GARDEN, SECOND BOOK, contains songs more advanced, with the elements of music much more fully stated, and is adapted for schools generally.

THE SONG-GARDEN, THIRD BOOK, will contain songs, duets, trios, etc., of a still higher grade, with many solfeggios and exercises for practice, and will especially meet the wants of academies, high schools and advanced classes.

The music of the "Song-Garden" is quite new, scarcely any of it ever having been published in this country. A large portion of it has been selected with great care from the works of the best writers of this class of music in Europe. Most of the words, also, will be found to be new. It is hoped there will be found a freshness and interest in both music and words which will prove very attractive to learners.

THE SONG-GARDEN, SECOND BOOK, is now ready, containing 208 pp. music, 8vo. Price $7 per dozen. To facilitate its introduction, we will send, post paid, to any teacher, a single copy for examination on receipt of fifty cents.

The FIRST BOOK and THIRD BOOK are in a forward state of preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible.

Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston; or, MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST, 1864.

The ATLANTIC for August, is now ready with the following

LIST OF CONTENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS:
CHARLES READE. By HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
HOW ROME IS GOVERNED. By GEORGE W. GREENE.
CONCORD, MAY 23, 1864. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
HEADQUARTERS OF BEER-DRINKING. By ANDREW TEN BROOK.
FRIAR JEROME'S BEAUTIFUL BOOK. By T. B. ALDRICH.
LITERARY LIFE IN PARIS. THE DRAWING-ROOM. By "SPIRIDION."
THE LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL. By A. M. DIAZ.
SWEET BRIER.
HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. VIII. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
THE HEART OF THE WAR. By J. G. HOLLAND.
OUR RECENT FOREIGN RELATIONS. By G. M. TOWLE.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

TERMS: The subscription price of the ATLANTIC is $3 per year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Subscriptions may begin with any number. The postage on the ATLANTIC must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

New-York: The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY, THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, APPROVED JUNE 30, 1864, with COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES, A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX and TABLES OF TAXATION, compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. Paper covers, 50c.; cloth, $1.

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"One of the most spirited and readable volumes that the war has produced."—*New-York Times.*

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WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.

WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST. All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL. *From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.*

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

ESTABLISHED 1809. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES. Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand. Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY. WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5462 New-York Post-office.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL. FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS. A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c. MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS—Which eradicates all scrofulous and other inherited diseases, Catarrh, Consumption, Diabetes, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Heart Diseases, &c. A treatise mailed for one dime and stamp. W. R. PRINCE, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his bearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that there is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000 "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.
The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 3, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)
The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.
The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 26th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.
The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.
The rights to subscribe may be assigned.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 6th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS. NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.
Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.
By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place, New-York, June 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of [illegible] given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.
Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.
By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.
NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 18, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,642 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000. SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.
Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.
The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.
PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 26th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.
Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.
This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.
This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 20, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.
The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES: NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,689
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing, George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend, Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords, U. J. Smith,
John Penfold, Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight, Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence, Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez, John Scott Boyte,
Silas Bronson, A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno, Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson, Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets, Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll, John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr., Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt, Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,
Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.
Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.
This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.
MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery, estate of Job Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises: The large three-story hotel known as the Newkirk House, fronting 48 feet on both avenues; also, 8 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, farm of 100 acres, with good dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in plots of 11 to 20 acres; also, 17 65-100 acres of fine upland, in plots of about 2 acres, opposite the Seacaucus Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road; also, 43 88-100 acres of good meadow land; also, 11 93-100 acres of meadow, all at Seacaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Job Smith property, about four miles from Hoboken ferry. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 2:15, stopping at McCullum's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCullum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st., a pair of black HORSES, about 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, sound and kind, and excellent drivers in harness or under saddle. Also, a grey saddle horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind. A two-seat open phaeton in good order. Also a set of single harness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRADBURY'S GOLDEN CENSER, THE NEW S. S. MUSIC BOOK.
BRADBURY'S GOLDEN CENSER
is now out, (second edition,) and the following is the first response from a whole Sabbath School in which it has just been introduced:
NEW-LONDON, Ct., July 18, 1864.
MR. WM. BRADBURY,
DEAR SIR: The long-looked for books are at last at hand, and let me, in behalf of the whole Sabbath School, THANK YOU A THOUSAND TIMES for THE GOLDEN CENSER. We anticipated much, but our anticipations are more than realized. A careful perusal of THE CENSER assures us that THE BOOK for our Sunday School is now in our possession.
Sincerely yours, &c., &c., E. B. ROWE, C. C. COMSTOCK.
Price of the GOLDEN CENSER, in paper covers, Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. In board covers, Thirty Dollars, net cash. The same price for GOLDEN CHAIN and GOLDEN SHOWER.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylinder, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants; beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of the veins has been used for making metal without cokeing. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.
For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address, PORTER R. FRIEND & CO., Box No. 662 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property situated on the east side of Main-st., between Washington-st. and Broadway, in the village of Flushing, will be disposed of upon accommodating terms. Lot No. 1 is 23 feet 6 inches front and rear by 159 feet deep. No. 2, two houses, with lot 46x159 feet. No. 3, dwelling occupied by the subscriber; lot 35x159 feet. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN BYRD, Executor, or of HENRY CLEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR SALE—DEsirable for investment.

60 acres in Westchester Co., N. Y.	$8,000
100 acres in Westchester Co., N. Y.	18,000
120 acres in Dutchess Co., N. Y.	8,000
170 acres in Dutchess Co., N. Y.	15,000
56 acres in Rockland Co., N. Y.	4,000
150 acres in Rockland Co., N. Y.	15,000

Locations and improvements very fine.
Also, 100 others at prices from $1,000 to $40,000,
L. F. IRELAND, No. 2½ Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORder, with or without power; well adapted for storage; situated on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS and highly-cultivated farm; 15 acres good buildings, well timbered and watered, and 20 acres valuable fruit orchards; delightful location, high ground, 1 mile from village and depot, 18 miles in New-Jersey. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, twenty miles from New-York; grounds all in perfect order and stocked with every variety of the choicest kinds of large and small fruits, grapevines and shrubbery, large gardens, &c.; one to two acres; price $5,000; also a farm of sixty acres. Inquire of A. J. MATTHEWS, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgines, each 22-inch bore, 5 feet stroke, one high pressure, the other low pressure; also, six steam boilers, each 42-inches in diameter, 30 feet long, 2 14-inch flues, all in perfect order. For further particulars, inquire of HEWES & PHILLIPS, No. 15 Ogden-st., Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO SALT WATER fronts, Northport, L. I.; 10 acres, $2,700; large new buildings. Bargains. 800 farms near and West; $5 to $300 per acre, cheap. WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5148, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 106 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, FOR from three to nine months, a two-story and attic brick house; ten rooms, gas, water, &c.; centrally and pleasantly located, ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN BROADWAY, NEAR A. T. Stewart & Co.'s retail store, suitable for mercantile business. Address W. H. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,900 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.
The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found. VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
OLIVER CARPENTER, E. P. CARPENTER, JOHN R. WALLER, } General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. R. McINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.
Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.
Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.
Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.
Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.
All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to—and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WISHING to furnish Substitutes in advance of Draft, can have them immediately by applying at the AGENCY, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. No delay or trouble in procuring exemption papers. Ladies wishing to be represented in the army or navy can also be supplied.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,606, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 8 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

STOLEN—FROM BREVOORT HOUSE STABLES, No. 121 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, July 20, a HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS, the horse a dark bay, slightly mixed with gray, with gray stripe under saddle; the wagon painted black, with green stripe, patent axles and Dusenberry make. An ample reward will be given for their return or knowledge of their whereabouts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,325 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—AN INTEREST IN A machine shop, foundry or manufacturing business, where his active services will be required, is desired by a party with the above capital. Address, giving particulars, A. B., Box No. 4,000 New-York City Post-office.

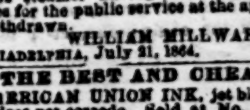
FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR REED'S lumber measurer; lumber merchants will find it to their interest to investigate this, as we offer it as a lucrative investment.
SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 180 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.


WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

NOTICE.
PRIZE STEAMER DONEGAL.
This steamer having been adjudged to the United States for the public service at the appraisement, the sale is withdrawn. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal, PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH, JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend. PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 53 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of that kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 330 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 28th day of April, A. D., 1864.
E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m. Mo.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, [illegible].

PROPOSALS.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 4, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverances at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."
GEORE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 1[illegible],000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severely convenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 15th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz.:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but 1 by machinery, to be double-soled, without welts.
Drums, artillery, ¾ and full size.
General Hospital Flags.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarter Books, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.

All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *quantity*, and *times of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Cincinnati, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.
Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.
Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.
Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:
No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.
Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
July 20, 1864.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woollen, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 3 cents per pound; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,150-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,2[illegible]9	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River. WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship EMILY B. LOUDER, 1,000 tons burden, JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander, having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship GOLDEN RULE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON, from Pier No. 2[illegible], North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $65; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS, of the cheapest and most approved pattern. MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY. Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AT THE HIGHEST VALUATION.—Watches, precious stones, silverware, revolvers, and all kinds of fancy goods. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, Established 1845.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!
THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.
The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Purse $800, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.
For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.
Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.
Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.
Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.
Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.
Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.
Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
B. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave at [illegible], viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON-BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves Jay-st. pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton.

Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie every morning at 6 o'clock; Newburgh at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges Harvest Home and the Rhinebeck, with steamboats, such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley and St. Ronan's Well, with other groves to let. Excursion Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow-st.
H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

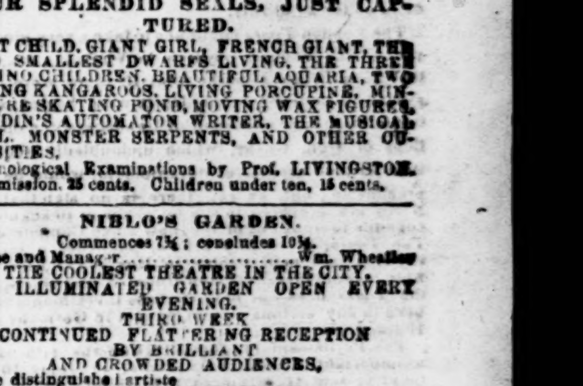
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTIONS UNEQUALED.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME,
NEW TRICKS, NEW SCENERY, NEW TRANSFORMATIONS.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
when Herr MADOLSKI will introduce his
WONDERFUL CABINET.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, 1½ feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

It will also be exhibited in the EVENING at conclusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
MAZULM; OR THE NIGHT OWL.



Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M. A. GROSSI, J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M.
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
Imported from the Black Forest, Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
will play the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room during each performance, 3,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE. Its diffusive power may be observed at conclusion of performance in Lecture-Room, under the Whale Tank, on floor of Main Hall, rendering the Museum beyond dispute the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THIRD WEEK
CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION
BY BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
of the distinguished artiste
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, Monday evening, July 25, 1864,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND ODARITA,
in the grand Spectacular Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE,
which has met with the
GREATEST SUCCESS,
Warranting its repetition every evening till further notice.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, E. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc., in the principal characters.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
ENGLISH OPERA.
CROWDED HOUSES,
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES,
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
EVERY GEM OF THE OPERA ENCORED.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 25 and 26.
TWO LAST REPRESENTATIONS.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD.
Mr. WM. CASTLE.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
A SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.
Conductor .... Mr. Anthony Reiff
During the piece,
Pas Seul .... Miss Kruger
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE
will be produced for the first time in America, in which the celebrated actor,
Mr. W. H. LEAK,
will make his first appearance
Manager of Opera .... Mr. B. A. Baker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Geo. Wood .... Manager
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of the young and accomplished artiste,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who has been received nightly by
CROWDED AND
FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
with the utmost enthusiasm.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
July 25 and 26,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
and
JENNY LIND.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
SATAN IN PARIS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION!
THE WAR, THE WAR, THE WAR.
100 THRILLING AND EXCITING SCENES OF THE WAR.
Institute of Art, 625 Broadway. Open day and evening.
N. B.—Catalogues of the above sent post free, for 15 cents, to any address.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple of small genteel families, with private tables, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, at foot of 152d-st.; trains stop at the door; 45 minutes from Chambers-st station by Hudson River Railroad. Two rooms now vacant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town.
JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
E. D. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FROM EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER INTELLIGENCE.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A NEW PHASE IN THE DIFFICULTY.

The King of Denmark Said to be Negotiating for Peace.

HIS LIBERAL MINISTRY DISMISSED.

A Popular Danish Insurrection Feared.

FRANCE ADVISES A COMPROMISE.

The Late Party Contest in England.

The Palmerston Ministry Safe for the Session.

Shocking Murder in a London Railway Carriage.

The extra Cunard screw steamer *Marathon*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th of July, arrived here yesterday.

The *Marathon's* news is two day's later than that received by the *Europa*.

The steamer *St. George* arrived at Glasgow on the 8th inst.

The *City of Cork* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 12th inst.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* was at Madeira on the 2d of July.

The London *Times* continues to take a very gloomy view of the Federal position in Virginia, &c., but the *Daily News* remarks that if there were any grounds to believe that the North were beginning to tire of the war or to despair of its success, the operations of Gen. Grant, which undoubtedly require time for their successful development, would be impracticable; but, as yet, there is no sign that the North are prepared to sue for peace or to acknowledge the pretensions of the new slave Confederacy. The *Times*, in its City article, publishes a letter, showing that poor people in England and Ireland were making investments in United States bonds, but the *Times* does not believe these investments have been to any serious extent, except in Germany and Holland.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 11th were unimportant. Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said Government had reason to believe there was no intention on the part of the Germans of attacking Copenhagen.

The papers were still canvassing and dissecting the vote sustaining the ministry. The majority of 18 was far larger than expected, and included several so-called Conservatives. The result was regarded as effectually disposing of all further opposition for the remainder of the session. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 30th of July.

The Earl of Derby was better, but it was doubtful if he would be able to resume his Parliamentary duties during the present session.

A great sensation has been created in London by the murder of a gentleman in a first-class railway carriage. The unfortunate gentleman, named Thomas Briggs, was upwards of sixty years old, and a principal clerk in the banking-house of Robarts, Curtis & Co. He was returning home to his suburban residence, just after dark, when he was murderously assailed by some unknown person or persons who occupied the same compartment in the train. He was severely beaten about the head, and finally thrown out of the carriage on to the track. His watch and gold eye glasses were missing, but his money was not taken. The carriage was covered with blood. The whole was the work of a very few minutes. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The resignation of the Danish Ministry was announced per the *Europa*. The new Ministry has been provisionally constituted. Count Charles Moltke is President of the Council of Ministers. Several important posts, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance are not yet filled up.

The London *Morning Post*, in a short leader on the Danish question, says: "The King has dismissed his Ministry; he has summoned a reactionary nobleman to take the reins of office, and he has dispatched a brother to Berlin and Carlsbad. This means, if it means anything, that the King, backed probably by no insignificant party, seeks for terms of peace on the basis of the admission of Denmark in its entirety to the Germanic Confederation—Denmark would then become the German Naval Power, furnishing not only her whole resources, but giving her harbors and arsenals for Federal objects. For this project there is, however, one great obstacle. France forbids it, and the Power which has hitherto shown no sign of moving intimates that this movement would be sufficient to bring her forces into activity. On the other hand, the other refuge of the Danes—the uniting themselves to Scandinavia, is imperatively opposed by Russia." The *Post* remarks that the Danish question, so far from being settled, is only demonstrating its many difficulties.

The London *Morning Star* says: "We are informed on reliable authority, that Prince John, of Glucksburg, was to propose a direct compromise with Prussia, by suggesting that Prussia should annex Holstein, and that part of Schleswig which lies south of the Schlei, on condition that Denmark should be allowed to retain and absorb the northern part of Schleswig. Extraordinary as it may seem, we are assured that this proposal has actually been made. In the present state of affairs, Prussia could hardly venture to accept it."

The Danish journals, which were lately impetuously recommending the prosecution of the war on the largest scale, are now anxiously urging the instant abandonment of all the territory still occupied by Denmark, and the concentration of all her resources in Jutland, for the defence of the capital. A certain amount of panic prevails at Copenhagen; silver plate is hidden, and gold is eagerly bought.

A private telegram from Copenhagen says that some apprehension prevails that the appointment of a reactionary ministry may lead to attempts at a popular insurrection.

A circular from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the diplomatic agents of France, refers to the consequences that may arise from the unequal contest just resumed between the Germans and Danes, as directly affecting all the maritime Powers and even the political equilibrium, and expresses a hope that no complications will ensue to necessitate France embracing a different policy.

A telegram of the 11th from Aalborg says: "Yesterday afternoon the troops of the Second Combined Army Corps commenced crossing the Lymfiord, near this town, in boats. The crossing still continues, and the advance into the north of Jutland has, to all appearance, already begun."

A Swedo-Norwegian fleet was cruising off the southwest coast of Sweden.

FEDERAL CRUELTIES.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir: The *Times*, in a tirade against the Federals, says: "This war has been carried on with a cruelty which far surpasses anything which can be laid to the charge of England, though the lapse of 80 years has softened men's manners and has caused humanity to be respected even in the camp."

In our last war with America, only fifty years ago, Sir Charles Napier witnessed the sack of Little Hampton by the British, and he states that on that occasion "every horror was perpetrated with impunity—rape, murder, pillage, and not a man was punished."

Further on, in his diary of the same war, he says: "Strong is my dislike to what is perhaps a necessary part of our job—viz., plundering and ruining the peasantry. We drive all their cattle, and of course ruin them. My hands are clean, but it is hateful to see the poor Yankees robbed, and to be the robber."

The *Times* talks, with the looseness of vague vituperation, about "towns burnt in diabolical wantonness." The burning of all the public buildings of Washington by the British is excused by British historians on the ground that the war between us and the Americans was "almost a civil war." There is only too much force in the excuse.

The standard of the British soldier's conduct, we may proudly say, is on the whole as high in point of humanity as it is in point of valor. And judged by that standard, or by any other standard of military conduct known to history, the war on the Federal side has hitherto been remarkably humane. Not a single case of cruelty to a prisoner or a non-combatant, so far as I am aware, has yet been authenticated. Horrible stories were told of wholesale massacres and rape, but they have proved to be utterly unfounded. Gen. Butler's "massacres" at New-Orleans shrink into the military execution of a single Confederate for an outrage to the Federal flag which no commander could have overlooked, while two soldiers, as your correspondent informs us, were executed for maltreatment of the inhabitants. The wife of Gen. Beauregard lived in perfect security under the government of the Federal commanders. The violation of all the ladies in a boarding-school by Mitchell's men, with the sanction of their commander, seems to be completely disproved; at all events, not a particle of evidence has been adduced in support of the charge. There has been great and cruel destruction of property by the Federals on land, and by the Confederates at sea; and the only difference between the two cases is, that the Confederate Government had partly effaced, by its general impressments, the private character of property within its jurisdiction, while the private character of the property destroyed by the *Alabama* and her consorts remained uneffaced. The ravages of the *Alabama* were applauded by the House of Commons, and our Southern press was loud in its exultation over the great booty swept away from the Federal territory by the invading army of Gen. Lee.

The *Times*, the other day, published in large type, and in the most conspicuous part of the paper, the letter of Capt. Semmes charging the commander of the *Kearsarge* with inhumanity in having wilfully delayed to send boats to the assistance of the drowning men of the *Alabama*. In the same paper, but in small type, and at the very bottom of the last column, appeared the intelligence that sixty-two of the *Alabama's* men saved by the *Kearsarge* had been landed at Cherbourg. The Captain of the *Kearsarge*, in spite of very exasperating circumstances, has treated his prisoners with chivalrous kindness, as the men themselves acknowledge. This we see, and we may judge from it of that which we do not see.

The massacre of the garrison of Fort Pillow by the Confederates, after surrender, is, on the other hand, perfectly authenticated. It is avowed by the Confederates themselves. The Southern journals in this country have found themselves compelled, in the interest of morality and justice, to pass it over in silence. The *Times*, however, had an allusion to it in a leading article, so worded as to lead its readers to believe that the atrocity had been committed on the Federal side.

The question whether free political institutions and free Christianity produce humanity, or the reverse, is one far transcending in importance the party questions of this war; and hitherto, I venture to think, the result of the trial has been satisfactory to the friends of freedom. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATE SAILORS AT CHERBOURG.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A question of importance has arisen between the captain of the *Kearsarge* and the naval authorities at Cherbourg. Capt. Winslow, from motives of humanity, sent eight wounded sailors of the *Alabama* to the Cherbourg Marine Hospital, in order that they could be better taken care of than on board the *Kearsarge*. But he never intended to give up his prisoners, and he now claims that in his absence they should be sent as prisoners on board the *Sacramento*. The Cherbourg authorities reply that it is an indisputable proposition of French law that every prisoner of war who sets foot on French soil is *ipso facto* free. I am not prepared at this moment to say what the French law is, but I have reason to think that the point is open to doubt. I am told that certain judges upon being asked have said that they knew of no such law. In the absence of authority on the subject, it would occur to me that a prisoner of war is just as much a lawful prisoner as any other, and that there is no reason (apart from extradition treaties) why he should be free by accidentally and of necessity touching French soil, which would not equally apply to a felon. I mentioned the other day that four officers of the *Alabama*, who had landed at Cherbourg on parole, surrendered themselves when the *Kearsarge* left. That was true. But I now find that they raise the same question as the eight sailors. They surrendered under protest, and allege that they were made to give their parole in ignorance of the fact that the moment they landed Capt. Winslow ceased to have any jurisdiction over them.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had given his decision as arbitrator in the Suez Canal question, but what that decision is is not stated.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 11th advanced to 66.30.

TURKEY.

It is stated that 40,000 militia had been disbanded, and that the armaments hitherto carried on were being less urgently conducted. This was regarded as indicative of the peaceful intentions of the Porte.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. The news is unimportant. Trade generally was unchanged.

The ship *American*, sailing under Spanish colors, had been seized off Madagascar, on suspicion of being a slaver.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and without variation. Consols on the 12th were quoted at 90¼@90⅜. The rates of discount remained unaltered, but a reduction in the Bank minimum was considered likely. Illinois Central shares 43@41 discount. Eries nominal.

Produce.—Ashes quiet; Pots, 30s.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Sugar in steady demand at full prices. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed Oil unchanged. Resin firm. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 68s. for French. Petroleum—Sales of Refined, to arrive, at 2s. 3d. No sales on the spot.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Sugar steady at firm prices. Coffee firm. Rice and Tea unchanged in value. Tallow slow at [illegible] for Y. C. Linseed Oil 37s. [illegible] Scotch Pig Iron 59s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday, July 12—Noon.

Cotton—The market yesterday was very active, and prices were again about ⅛d. dearer than on Saturday. The sales were about 30,000 bales—one half being for speculation and export. To-day the market opens strong—probable sales 12,000 bales.

The Manchester trade report is not yet to hand.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet, but unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at last Friday's rates. Corn steady; Mixed 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ₽ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report: Beef and Pork steady, at late rates. Bacon in good demand and again rather dearer. Lard firm at full prices. Tallow slow of sale at unchanged rates.

LATEST PER MARATHON, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Wednesday, July 13.

It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark, pending peace negotiations.

The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being decidedly in favor of peace.

A person named Spence, in a letter to the *Times*, recommends a joint-mediation offer by the maritime Powers to America for the settlement of the war there.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 13.

Cotton—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 35,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer and upward.

Trade Report—The Manchester market is buoyant with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is steady.

Produce—The market is steady.

Consols closed at 90⅜@90½ for money.

London, Wednesday, July 13.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad, 42@40 discount; Erie Railroad, 45@47. The rebel Loan has advanced.

Great Fire in Springfield, Mass.—Loss $100,000.

Springfield, Mass., Sunday, July 24.

A fire broke out about 12:30 on Saturday night in a wooden building on Main-street in this city, occupied by James Mally, dry goods dealer, and George M. Law, clothing warehouse. The building was soon destroyed, and the fire spread to the Music Hall block, a brick building owned by Tilly Haynes. The upper story of the block was used as an exhibition room, known as Music Hall. The lower part was occupied by J. M. Skiff, jeweler, and T. L. Haynes & Co., clothing dealers, and the basement was used as a billiard room and saloon. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the firemen, this block was entirely destroyed, only a portion of the walls being left standing. A fresh breeze prevailing at the time, communicated the flames to a wooden building on the corner of Main and Pynchon streets, occupied by J. Fulton, millinery, H. Hutchins, druggist, and Moore Brothers, Photographers. This building was nearly burned to the ground. A stable at the rear of Music Hall, used by Thompson's Express Company, was also destroyed. The horses, &c., were removed. There were several persons injured by the falling of the walls; none fatally, however, as far as heard. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance on Music Hall block is said to be $20,000. The block was valued at $50,000. Insurance on the other buildings not stated. The fire originated in Mally's store, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland—Their Losses, Labors and Gains—Spirit of the Wounded Soldiers—Soldiers' Mortality and Burial—Grave Diggers—Nashville Medical College.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

The two great armies of the Union, whose progress and movements the whole country has been watching with almost breathless interest since they started on their heroic mission—the one from the Rapidan, the other from Chattanooga—have undergone a measure of toil, hardship and suffering; have overcome an amount of bristling obstacles seemingly defying their advance, and have compassed a series of brilliantly successful achievements, which must forever stamp this campaign as among the most memorable and wonderful in the annals of the world.

The losses in Sherman's army, numerically, have been far less than in the Army of the Potomac. The former has fought fewer battles than the latter, and on a less gigantic scale. Nothing has been witnessed here like the terrific ten days' battles illustrating the first fortnight of Grant's advance, the skill and resolution of the commander, the spirit and prowess of his heroic battalions. To guard the heart of the rebel Confederacy—Richmond—all rebel resources, arts, appliances, must be put in requisition. Here were Lee's veterans massed, their numbers swelled to what bulk was possible by the grinding rebel conscription. And here, whatever rebel skill could do, aided and made effective by the toils, cheerful or enforced, of numbers, was done to make positions unassailable, and the road to Richmond death-bound at every step.

So many and so great labors have been, so far, in vain. Richmond is approached at least. The seat of the mighty struggle is transferred to a point almost in sight of the city's spires. The heart of the unbaffled chief, who has infused his own energy into his successful legions, is buoyant; those of the loyal masses, are hopeful. The result must be, and at no distant day, a crowning victory for the right, and the enthusiastic acclamations ready to be lavished by a grateful people on the chief and his army who achieve it, will be the nobly earned tribute paid to valor, endurance, self-denying heroism, that have few parallels in history.

Sherman's advance has been as certain, as inflexible, as uniformly successful as Grant's. The bloody assault on Kenesaw Mountain was not at the moment a success. The assault, it is thought, might have been avoided, and many precious lives sacrificed in the daring attempt to carry immensely strong positions saved. Flanking after all carried the heights, and might have done it without much effusion of blood. But they *did* fall into our hands, and the success, if not immediate, was sure. The advance, interrupted only for a time, continued. The stalwart Union hosts buried themselves deeper into the heart of the rebel territory—still widening the distance between themselves and their chief base of supplies. They reached the Chattahoochee and crossed it, as Grant had reached and crossed the James previously. They bivouacked in sound of the bells of Atlanta, as Grant in sound of the Richmond ones. The success on this line, thus far, is hardly less a prodigy of indomitable energy and fertile resources, ceaselessly exerted, than that on the line to Richmond. This, like the other, promises is to be completely successful. We have rumors to-day, as we have had several days, that Atlanta is ours. The thing is not quite certain yet, but there is no Union man here that doubts that it will be, and that very soon.

As to the wounded soldiers from the front, so many of whom are in hospital here, their confidence in the result is without shadow and absolute. They represent with one voice the spirit of the army as animated, and strongly expectant of coming success. Severely wounded, maimed, as many of them are, I have not found a man who bewails his sufferings in the cause, or who regrets his having left home to take part in the hard work, stern conflicts, and sore sufferings of this heroic army. A more hopeful body of men it would be hard to find. To talk with one of these noble fellows, lying cheerful on his little cot, with an arm or a leg lopped away, hear him tell his soldier's experiences, describe the issue of the struggle and give the reason for the faith that is in him, would, if anything *could*, convert a Copperhead into a staunch Unionist, and uncompromising voter for men and money to carry on the war. If it is good at times for men to be taught by their enemies, it were surely profitable for a country's enemies to be taught by its friends, men who have shown friendship and fidelity, by suffering and bleeding to shield its honor and maintain its integrity.

In a former letter I mentioned that the deceased soldiers from all the hospitals were interred at stated hours on each day, with becoming religious and military ceremonies, and that the number for a day would average from ten to twenty-five. The latter figure alone is nearer the average now, it being not unfrequently exceeded. Yesterday witnessed the interment of thirty-four soldiers here. The hot weather is less favorable than cooler for certain kinds of wounds, and gangrene is no stranger at present to our hospitals. Diseases of the bowels, too, always common at this season, are aiding to swell the mortality. The force of grave-diggers, employed by the main undertaker of the place, whom three years of war have enriched, find their hands full and their labors grow.

This is an unique class of mortals, as nonchalant, as hilarious, even, in pursuing their sombre but necessary business from day to day, and on so large a scale, as though they were taking part in a merry-making with their friends. Whether shaping or excavating the soldier's humble grave, lowering him into it, or shovelling the soil upon him, there is the same unconcerned countenance and air. One watching them ply their work at a distance would hear coarse jokes and the loud laugh, and singing, like the clowns in Hamlet, while throwing up a scull:

"But age with his stealing steps
Hath claw'd me in his clutch,
And hath shipped me into the land,
As if I had never been such."

It had been strange indeed if *this* "shade of many-colored life" had escaped our incomparable dramatist. But this question and answer—

Ham.—Has this fellow no feeling of his business? He sings at grave-making.

Hor.—Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness—

express a law, wide in its operation as humanity. Familiarity and "custom" blunt "feeling" as to the gravest and most solemn things. Before we condemn the grave-diggers for *their* insensibility, it were well to ask ourselves the question whether the almost daily "tale that is told" of wounds, suffering, slaughter, affects us as it did a brief three years ago? The man or woman who reads now with slight emotion, or, it may be, careless indifference, the account of the killing or wounding of a few hundred men only—which, read then as a novel and strange event, had caused "each particular hair to stand on end" with horror, but repeats the grave-digger's experience, singing gaily while digging among skulls. War, in its progress, has blunted feeling; and this is what war is apt to do, and on a large scale. But there is another side to this picture—not, however, to be surveyed now.

The examination of the students in the Medical College of Nashville took place on Saturday last. About a dozen young men received diplomas. This number, compared with one hundred and forty-one—the number graduating from this Institution in 1861, the first year of the war—shows what the rebellion has done for Tennessee in promoting her educational prosperity. From 1856-7 to 1860-1, this medical college graduated over one hundred a year, the average number being one hundred and eighteen. The average number of students for each of these five years was four hundred and ten. This indicates a high state of prosperity for the Institution, it having opened in 1851, and the course of lectures just closed being only the fourteenth. Connected with the Nashville University, and widely known for the ability of its faculty, and for the advantages it afforded for securing a thorough medical education, but for the rebellion, it was, and had continued, on a high road to success.

Its faculty consist of the following gentlemen: William K. Bowling, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Thomas R. Jennings, Physiology and Anatomy; C. K. Winston, Materia Medica and Obstetrics; J. B. Lindsley, Chemistry, and W. S. Briggs, Surgery. They are all able men in their respective departments. The first, who is also Dean of the Faculty, is one of the most accomplished physicians and medical lecturers of the day. A good presence, a musical and flexible voice, great fluency, an excellent command of choice language, thorough mastery of his subjects, a fair acquaintance with general literature, a strong memory stored with fact and anecdote, always at hand for illustration, a decided propensity to humor overflowing spontaneously in constant mirthful sallies—these are among the qualities that make him greatly popular with his classes, and invest his oracles with interest, even for non-professional hearers.

Though shorn of its numbers by the rebellion, the Medical College has not suspended, as the other institutions of the city have been forced to do. Its regular and full courses of lectures have been given, though to a handful of students. Its doctors have all taken the oath of allegiance and fealty, and are supposed, therefore, to be good Union men. Their policy touching the college has been to hold on firmly to its routine of former years, through evil and good report. This tenacity of purpose, this "theory and practice" under difficulties, will be well rewarded presently. That grand disorganizer, the rebellion, will not disorganize this college. It will not have, the rebellion over, to rise from its ruins. Depleted greatly, its vital powers and health-promising circulation, remain. When the war blasts have spent their fury, and the calm of a healthy and joyous peace returns, and emancipated Tennessee is made indissolubly fast to her much loved Union moorings, and welcomes the benign influences on her productive capacity that shall soon rank her with the first of States, then her cherished medical school, having shown its staunch qualities by the test of trials, will stand all ready to receive and educate her sons, and those of her sister States, who will be attracted to its halls, and will, no doubt, wield a wider influence and enjoy a higher prosperity than ever before. C. V. S.

The Excitement in Maine.

THE ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CALAIS BANK.

The recent excitement relative to a rebel demonstration on the eastern boundary of Maine, seems to have been produced by three men who surreptitiously marched into the town of Calais, and succeeded in penetrating to the bank before the character and design of the expedition were discovered, and the alarm communicated to the vigilant home guard, who immediately surrounded the enemy and "bagged" their whole force—a feat that has often been talked of but rarely accomplished during the war. An extra from the office of the St. Croix *Herald*, published at Calais, contains the following detailed account of the exciting event:

"Monday was a day of excitement in this city. It was known for several days previous that a raid of some kind was in contemplation by rebel roughs who had recently left St. John, and, by means of the vigilant efforts of our Consul in that city, the people here were enabled to prepare a suitable reception for the invaders. It was known that the bank would be assailed first. A portion of Capt. Flint's company of State Guards was detailed for service. Pickets were stationed at different points to give the alarm. At about 12 o'clock the robbers went to the bank, and while their leader pretended that he wanted to exchange some gold for greenbacks, it was noticed that his hand glided suspiciously toward a revolver in his side pocket. The Cashier immediately gave the alarm, the guards rushed in, seized the three men, and escorted them in triumph to the Municipal Court-room. The excitement was intense. There was good grounds for believing that the robbers had accomplices in the vicinity, and the State Guards and citizens were soon on hand in a body to a repel any invasion or depredation. The prisoners were somewhat chopfallen at first, but soon put on very defiant airs, claiming that if their twenty-five associates had been on hand as expected, they would not only have robbed the bank but committed other depredations and burned the city. The ringleader had a Confederate flag in his pocket, which he said he intended to hoist on the heights near the city. This flag was captured by Capt. W. B. Taylor. It was new, and if manufactured in Dixie has been well preserved. A large crowd of people collected in the vicinity, and there was a strong disposition to deal summarily with the offenders, for it is well known that they were ready for plunder, fire or murder, in order to accomplish their infamous designs.

In the afternoon the prisoners were examined before Judge Cornhell. A letter was found on one of them wherein the raiders, under fictitious names, state that they are escaped prisoners, that they were bent upon having money, and they had prepared a receipt to be left at the bank for the money they intended to take, but didn't. In that letter they add; '*Thank your stars that other men did not come up, or your town would have been burned.*'

Wm. Collins, the ringleader, is a tall, keen-eyed man, with a countenance indicative of treachery and baseness. He claims to be a Captain in the Fifteenth Mississippi, but was recognized here yesterday by a St. John man, who states that Collins has been in St. John for some months, that he was born near Loch Lomond, and that he has often worn rebel uniform of late.

The other two prisoners gave their names as Jones and Phillips. The former said he belonged to the First Missouri Regiment, and that his wife and child were murdered by the Federals under Jim Lane. He has a youthful look, and his statement is probably as unreliable as that of his associate in villainy, neither of whom have, it is believed, ever been in the Confederate service. The testimony of the three prisoners established the fact that they were determined upon plunder, pillage and robbery, to be carried out on a large scale, if their associates had joined them, and, as Collins remarked in his evidence, they were determined to accomplish their purpose 'peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.'

The prisoner, who gave his name as Philips, said he had been promised a chance to go on a piratical craft. Collins, when asked, said that he could not produce his commission as a Confederate officer. The prisoners were ordered to recognize in the sum of $20,000. They were sent to Machias jail under a strong guard, where they arrived at 3:30 this morning. When they were taken from the court-room, much indignation was manifested outside, and many evinced a disposition to deal summarily with them. There is no doubt that the prisoners intended to murder the cashier, and this supposition is strengthened by their own evidence. Rumors were rife last evening that a large number of raiders from St. John and vicinity (of whom the three prisoners were the advance-guard) intended making a descent upon the city by water. Orders were received from the Adjutant General at Augusta to detail fifty men belonging to the State Guards here for service night and day. This order is now in force. Our city again wears a martial aspect. The remaining invaders will meet with a warm reception."

A Desperate Conscript.—The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* states that on Saturday night last, Sheriff Colby attempted to arrest, at North Stratford, Wm. H. Crawford, a drafted man who failed to report at the expiration of his furlough. Crawford drew a revolver, and pointed it at Mr. Colby, who grasped it. Bystanders assisting the pistol was taken from him, and he was conducted to the bar-room of the hotel, where his arms were tied between the elbow and shoulder, while a pair of hand-cuffs were sent for. Mr. Colby then asking him if he had any other deadly weapons; he drew out a common knife; while Colby was receiving that, he suddenly drew a long dirk, and struck at Colby, cutting a gash six inches in length through his clothes on the inner side of the left thigh. Colby started back, parrying the blows which continued to fall, and threw himself upon his back, keeping him off with his feet, and calling for help. Crawford made a pass at his throat, cutting the skin, and then turned and ran, striking John D. French, of Bloomfield, who was opposing his progress, a fearful blow near the pit of the stomach. The knife struck the bone and glanced, making a severe and dangerous wound, from the effect of which it is feared French cannot recover. As he left the hotel, Sheriff Colby and others started in pursuit. He ran over a hill and swam the Connecticut River, landing on the Vermont shore. Active measures have been taken for his capture.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.—The President of the United States having recommended that the 4th day of August be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, Bishop Potter, of this Diocese, has issued an address to the clergy and congregations under his charge. The Bishop, in his address, says: "That our past, as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity toward the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of heaven. Our present is characterized by a levity and presumptuous self-confidence; by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which ill accord with our condition as dependent beings, or with the enormous sacrifices of life, and virtue, and property, through which we are called to pass. We need to be excited to more abstinence in pleasure and all luxurious expense, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to reach a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke His presence and aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding and righteous peace, for which we long. Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, July 23.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in South Brooklyn.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Norris held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Thomas McGrath, who came to his death on Friday night last, from a wound inflicted with a knife, by Robert Grinlinton. From the evidence taken, it appears that Grinlinton and Thomas Dumphy, both employed on a United States gunboat in the Atlantic Dock basin, left work at the usual hour on the above evening to go home. They called into Deppermann's saloon, in Imlay-street, and took a drink. They met McGrath there. A soldier with a musket came in, and a conversation arose as to different styles of military tactics. They had several drinks, and all became more or less influenced by liquor. Dumphy, who had been in the English army, got into position to show some style of tactics, when McGrath pushed him over, and made a motion to strike him, when Grinlinton interposed, and there was no further trouble. McGrath and Grinlinton got into a conversation about work, and the latter promised to see the foreman of the boiler-shop, with the view of securing him a job. Taking another drink they walked together through Imlay-street, still talking about tactics, when McGrath turned and struck Dumphy in the face several times, and knocked him down. Grinlinton asked him not to kill Dumphy when he exclaimed "Yes, and you too." With that he struck Grinlinton a blow, knocking him down. Grinlinton got up and was seen to make a move toward McGrath, and making a thrust upward, as if with a knife. McGrath cried that he was stabbed. He fell and was picked up by some neighbors, who carried him to his residence No. 3 Van Brunt-street. He died soon after the injury. Grinlinton then left. Dumphy went home before the last affray, it having been shown that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he hardly knew what he was about. No explanation was given why McGrath struck Dumphy. One witness testified that McGrath was going toward Grinlinton, and the latter was backing away from him about the time injury was inflicted. The wound was in the left breast, penetrating the heart. The jury, after hearing the evidence brought, in the following verdict:

"That Thomas McGrath came to his death by a wound in the heart inflicted by Robert Grinlinton, on the night of the 22d of July, 1864, without justifiable cause."

Grinlinton, in answer to the usual questions, stated that he was 36 years of age, born in Albany, N. Y., resided in King-street, Brooklyn, and a machinist by trade. He stated that what he did was done in self-defence. He was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dumphy was discharged from custody.

Quarantine Commissioners.

New-York, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, held last Saturday at their office, No. 98 Broadway, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be and he is hereby requested, at his discretion, to detain at Quarantine, for cleansing, ventilation and disinfection, by fumigation, open hatches, wind-sails, transfer of cargo or otherwise, all vessels arriving from tropical ports which lie in proximity to, or have commercial intercourse with, ports or places known to be infected with yellow fever. G. N. STEBBINS,

Clerk of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners.

Large Fire in Jamaica.

A fire broke out in the barn of B. W. Curtis, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and consumed eight or ten buildings. Owing to the scarcity of water, it was with great difficulty the firemen could work. The fire extended through to Washington-street, and destroyed the following buildings: Mr. Spillet's barn and stable, Mr. Bartow's house and stable, and Mr. G. McGee's house. Mr. Wm. Durling, stage proprietor, lost all his barns and their contents. His house, by the exertions of the firemen, was saved. The names of the other losers could not be ascertained at the time our informant left.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Burglary in the Fifth Ward.—Two men, named John W. Addy and Chas. Williams, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer Maloney, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of burglary. The accused were found in the liquor store of Michael Ryan, No. 164 West Broadway. Seventy five pennies, which they had stolen from Ryan's drawer, were found in their possession. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice Dowling, in default of $1,000 bail each.

Mammoth Turtles.—On Saturday an exhibition was afforded our *bon vivants* seldom afforded even in this City. Messrs. Brittan & Scott had in front of their establishment, in Bleecker-street, ten large green turtles, their aggregate weight being 2,000 pounds. Green turtles this year are particularly scarce, and the collection attracted quite a crowd.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Larceny by Boys.—Two boys, named James Carroll (colored) and Edward Myers, (white,) were arrested by officer Riggs, of the Forty first Precinct Police, on Saturday, on the charge of larceny. They were employed by Mr. Benj. Solomon in unloading crockery ware at his store in Myrtle avenue. Having dropped a pocket-book containing $176 in the wagon, it was picked up by Carroll, who, after taking $10 out, gave it to Myers. The latter went home and gave the money to his father, who rewarded them with $2 each, and, as alleged, secreted the remainder of the money in a trunk, where it was subsequently found by the officers. The accused were held to answer.

Fires.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock M. a fire broke out in the steam wood cutting factory of C. D. Willets, No. 369 Adelphi-street, causing damage to the amount of $800, fully insured in the St. Marks Company, of New-York. The upper story was occupied by J. C. Brown as a toothpick manufactory. His loss is about $[illegible]. No insurance.

Shortly after noon there was an alarm in the Eighth District, caused by the burning of straw in the cellar of a house in Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue. Damage trifling.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 187, the principal diseases being: Cholera infantum, 46; marasmus, 15; consumption, 17; convulsions, 16; scarlet fever and diarrhœa, 7 each; debility, 8; measles, 2; diphtheria, 3; typhus fever, 2. Of the whole number 30 were adults and 157 children.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. William Edsell, No. 263 Washington-avenue, was feloniously entered on Friday night, and robbed of a hair mattress, bolster and pillows, valued at $60, with which the burglar escaped.

[Advertisement.]

Was It a Ghost? Murders Detected by Dreams; Witches in Africa; Death Sensations; Coming to One's Self; The Prodigal; Man Fallen; Prayed to Death; Swearing; Secret Writing—in the Phrenological Journal for August, 20 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 24—*In U. S. steam transport Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C.*—John Bell, Geo. Bell, T. P. Whitney, Mr. Morall, L. H. Coley, Jas. Sample, Mr. Goldsbein, Mr. Elisor, John Osgood, James Osgood, Jackson Orr, Wm. H. Orr, J. L. C. Davis, Mrs. Collins, Michael Dowling, Mr. Kpler, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Dickenson, and 2 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Thos. A. Scott, from New-Orleans—E. W. Gilmore, E. W. Mosman, L. B. Hine, E. Spear.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises..11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 32 | Gov. Island..1 21 | Hell Gate... 2 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 85 hours, with the mails and passengers to H. Hume.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Vineland, Reeves, Millville, N. J., with mdse. to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamer Marathon, McMickan, Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th inst., with mdse. and 484 passengers to E. Cunard. July 20, lat. 44 25, lon. 52 15, passed Br. ship British Queen, bound east. 23d, at 11:30 P. M., passed Ger. steamer Germania, hence.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

French transport steamship Drydale, de Pina, Vera Cruz July 12 and 6 ds. from Havana, with 260 invalids, bound to France; put in for stores; carries two guns, and has a crew of 220 men.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Hopkins, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Heard heavy firing at sea, about 15 miles south of Cape Henlopen.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meiggs, Watson, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., via Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thos. A. Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans 13th inst., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Alexander Duff, Neal, Demerara July 3, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge of New-Orleans. Sld. in co. with brig T. P. Tinker, Capt. Carlisle, for Boston. Left the brigs Samuel Lindsay, Clark, for Cuba; Lizzie Bassett, for Turks Island, to load for Boston, and Chesapeake, (Br.,) White, for Baltimore; all sailed previous.

Bark Horace Beal, King, Pensacola, in ballast to master.

Bark John Griffin, Chase, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark [illegible]earchus, of Sunderland, Shields 50 ds., with mdse. to Barclay and Livingston.

Bark Margarita, (Ital.,) Demarchi, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble to order.

Bark Albion, (Br.,) Falchen, Philadelphia 40 hours, in ballast to Hoimboe & Ba[illegible]en.

Brig Mary Ann, of Halifax N. S., McAuslin, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Queen Victoria, of St. Vincent, King, Inagua 19 ds., with salt, etc., to Darrell & Nash. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. July 16, in lat. 28, lon. 74 46, saw a steamer, supposed a blockade runner, with another steamer in full chase; saw the one in chase capture the other. Left no vessels.

Schr. Carleton, of Nassau, Rhodenmill, Eleuthera 16 ds., with fruit, etc., to Jas. Douglass. Had some heavy weather, carried away mainmast head.

Schr. N. B. Borden, of Providence, R. I., Eldridge, Ruatan Island 13 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Dundee, of Windsor, N. S., Loomer, Porto Cabello 22 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolf. The bark White Wing sailed for Philadelphia 4 ds. previously.

Schr. Sarah Lovina, Crober, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Florence, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

July 23—Steamers Admiral Dupont, Washington Irving, Mississippi, Nellie, Baltic, Jamaica Packet.

Ships Kenilworth, Keseln[illegible], Constantine.

Barks Arlington, Rambler, Goethe, Vesta, Delft, Emma, Irma.

Brigs Pauline, St. John the Baptist, Cacique.

Schooners Gazelle, Howard, J. Y. Williams, S. S. Waring, S. G. Baker, Philaspie.

Spoken, &c.

Santiago de Cuba—U. S. gunboat, July 13, off Cape Henry, cruising.

Young—Nova Scotian bark, July 15, in lat 30 44, lon. 49 09, 2[illegible] ds. from Jamaica, for London.

J. B. King—Br. brig, July 23, off Nantucket Shoal, for Philadelphia, 60 ds. out.

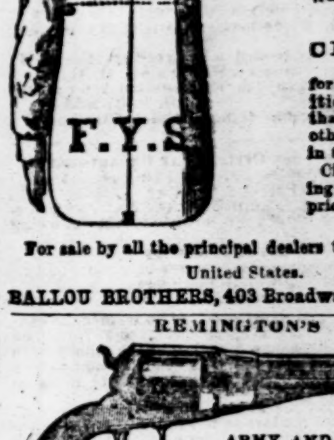
BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N. Y.



BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

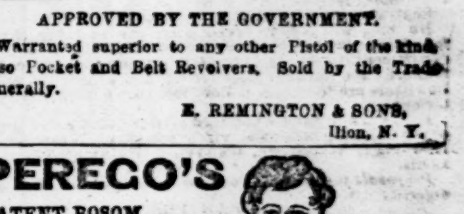
Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other. READY MADE OR TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS

NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c. FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN AT BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS

No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 23 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SHIP SAWYERS' SOCIETY.—AT A special meeting of the Ship Sawyers' Society, held on FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, at the Society's meeting rooms, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved that, on and after MONDAY, July 25, we demand $3 25 per day, and that we shall not work for any less sum. By order of the Society. WM. BARRY, President. S. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 11[illegible] West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man; he is a first-rate gardener, and would be willing to make himself otherwise useful; wages moderate; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; wages $[illegible]. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN A gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as cook and laundress or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN a situation, to go out by the day to wash and iron or house cleaning. Call No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, who is an excellent infant's nurse and dressmaker, a situation in City or country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. [illegible]